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THE WAR.

The Prussian Armies Moving Toward the North.

Another Grand Flank Movement in Progress.

Prospects of a Decisive Conflict About Rethel.

Prussian Scouts Hourly Expected to Appear at Paris.

Results of the Struggles About Metz.

A Newspaper Attack on the French Dynasty.

A MOVEMENT TO THE NORTH.

The Crown Prince Reported Turning North—Prospect of an Encounter with McMahon—A Movement on Rethel.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Advices from the scene of war report that the Emperor's head-quarters were at Vouziers. It is thought that the Crown Prince is moving northward, and will encounter McMAHON west of Rheims and Epernay. It is said that the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Attigny, a few miles north-west of Vouziers. McMAHON is reported to be in the Ardennes Forest, and BAZAINE between Metz, Charey and Etain. A later dispatch states that Gen. STEINMETZ has marched northward from Metz, pursuing McMAHON to prevent him from disturbing the Prussian force investing Metz. The Prussian Landwehr is investing Thionville. The reported French victory on the Meuse, in a battle in which 50,000 were slain, is false. The French accounts say that McMAHON is not ready for battle.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—It is supposed here that the Prussians, seeing the danger of approaching nearer to Paris while McMAHON may defeat their forces around Metz, have altered the direction of their movement, and are now marching toward Rethel. Much depends upon the battle which may take place in that vicinity at any moment. Official dispatches state that the Prussian Army continues its movement on Rethel and Vouziers. Twenty thousand Prussian cavalry have passed through Chalons, for Epernay. Twenty-five thousand Germans have recently passed Joinville, going in the direction of Wassy and Montiérender.

A Prussian Capture at St. Menehould—Prussians at Rheims—An Affair of Cavalry—Why Gen. Failly was Removed.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch from St. Menehould says, 900 of the Garde Mobile and a quantity of booty were captured there by the Prussians. A dispatch from Paris says, upwards of 200,000 Prussians are between Epernay and Rheims. Twelve thousand Prussians occupy the heights near Rheims. Vigorous preparations are being made to defend France. Preparations to intercept the Prussian advance have been made within a circuit of forty leagues of Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 29—Midnight.—Gens. FROSSARD and BOURBAKI have been wounded. A dispatch, dated Head-quarters of the King of Prussia, Sunday evening, says: "Yesterday there was an action between the Third Regiment of the Saxony Horse, supported by a squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars, and six squadrons of French Chasseurs, near Sezanne. Our troops were victorious. The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner."

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Gen. FAILLY has been deprived of his command, because he overlooked and left at Chalons 100 cannon, which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not Count PALIKAO taken the precaution to have the camp inspected after its evacuation. The journals explain that the many rumors of battles which have recently been in circulation, arose from minor engagements, where the losses on both sides were serious, but the results indefinite. *La Presse* has a story that Col. GARIFFET, on a reconnoissance, surprised one hundred and fifty Uhlans, and captured every one of them. It is reported that the Colonel will be made a general for his brilliant services.

Fighting Near Stenay—Prussians Advancing Northward from Chalons—Imperial Head-Quarters—Occupation of Montmedy—Von Steinmetz.

ARLON, Luxembourg, Aug. 28—Evening.—There has been fighting all day at the village of Dun, (between Stenay and Verdun.) The firing was steady from morning till night. No particulars are yet received.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The following news is official: The Prussians, under the command of the Prince Royal, have been seen going toward Suippes. The German forces spread throughout the Department of Aube, have abandoned their encampments and are now marching toward Sommepy. The enemy is advancing toward Rethel and Vouziers, coming from Monthois, Grandpre and Croix au Pris.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Prussians now in the Valley of the Aube are concentrating at Sommepy. [Suippes is situated on the river of that name, a tributary of the Aisne, and about fourteen miles north-north-east from Chalons. It is in the Department of Marne, and has a population of 2,500. Sommepy is a small town about ten miles north of Suippes, and both are on a high road leading toward Vouziers. Monthois is about ten miles to the north-east of Sommepy. Grandpre, to the eastward from Sommepy about eight miles, and Vouziers, is situated on the Aisne, higher up than Rethel, and is about fourteen miles from it in a straight line drawn to the south-east. Grandpre is about twelve miles from Dun, the scene of the fighting.]

Occupation of Montmedy by the Prussians.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Emperor is now at Bertheneville, about twenty-five miles north of Chalons. The Uhlans occupy Montmédy. It was reported that Gen. VON STEINMETZ had been displaced, because of the great losses incurred—that his force had been incorporated with that of the Crown Prince. It now seems that the report was false.

M'MAHON'S TACTICS.

The *Times* questions the tactics of Marshal McMAHON in moving to the north-east, and thereby leaving open the road to Paris. He might at least have threatened a descent on the advancing columns of the Prussians.

LONDON, Aug. 29—11 A. M.—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place between McMAHON and the Crown Prince, in which McMAHON was defeated.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

Bazaine at Metz—His Communications Cut Off—Phalsbourg and Strasbourg.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—Marshal BAZAINE is certainly under the walls of Metz. The Prussians report that the typhus fever is raging dreadfully among the troops at Metz, rendering long resistance impossible.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—There are 10,000 peasants and 15,000 wounded soldiers shut up in Metz, and the typhus fever is raging. Not a word can be got from BAZAINE, though his lines are still reported open.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Phalsbourg and Strasbourg still hold out.

THE MOVEMENT ON PARIS.

Non-Combatants "Advised" to Leave—Sudden Appearance of Prussian Scouts Feared—Scenes at the Railway Depots—The Defenses.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a note from the Prefect of the Seine, pro tem., M. BLANCHE, advising all citizens to provide themselves with such food as may be most easily preserved, and advising all persons incapable of performing military duty to leave Paris. The inhabitants of the suburbs of Paris are moving into the city, as many of the buildings in the environs are to be levelled, and there is danger of the sudden appearance of the Prussian scouts. The appearance of things at the railway depots is remarkable. The piles of baggage and furniture are enormous, and the number and length of the trains arriving and departing unprecedented. Crowds are leaving the city, and crowds are coming in, and wildest confusion reigns. The citizens of Havre have sent an address to Gen. TROCHU, offering him a corps of volunteers.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A letter from Paris describes the preparations for siege as follows: "Two hundred thousand good troops are now in Paris, and fresh thousands, well armed, arrive hourly. A new corps, organized at Lyons, has arrived. The *gendarmes*, policemen, Francs-Tireurs, foresters and Custom-house officials are coming in from all the Departments. Eighteen thousand gunners from the fleet are stationed in the fortifications. The city swarms with troops. There is a strong conviction that the advance of the enemy will be checked."

Removal of the Department of the Interior to Tours—Reasons for the Change.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Department of the Ministry of War will commence its removal to Tours. Count PALIKAO will probably remain here for the present. The *Patrie*, a semi-official organ, says: "When the siege of the capital is both possible and probable, we must think of the institutions of the country at large as well as those of Paris. We ask ourselves if it would not be prudent to transfer to another city the Ministry of the Interior? The presence of the Ministry in Paris will become useless, for Paris besieged belongs exclusively to the military authority. But should political considerations, which seem to be of secondary importance, but which may still be worthy of notice in the opinions of the Government require the Ministers to remain in Paris, is there not some means of centralizing the administrative power? Would it not be opportune to appoint eight or ten prominent individuals, the most expert and energetic of our public men, who shall take charge of the affairs of eight or ten of the Departments. Among the deputies we see in the Right Centre, as well as in the Left, men who have the requisite talents to fulfil such delicate functions. The powers of the administrators might be barely provisional, and cease upon the very day the seige of Paris is abandoned. They could more easily than the Prefects, be informed of the intentions of the Government. Should that, however, be impossible, they might correspond with each other, and adapt a common line of conduct, which the Prefects could not do easily on account of their number and the difficulties of communication between their respective residences. This would be, in fact, the provisional re-establishment of the old provincial system, under which the Government used to transmit orders to the Prefects, who were placed immediately under their direction."

PARIS, Aug. 29—Midnight.—There have been scenes of extraordinary animation in the Faubourgs to-night. All the workmen, moved by one patriotic impulse, have decided to quit work and join in the defense of the country. Others are enrolling themselves to fight the Prussians inside or outside the walls.

The Prussians 220,000 Strong—The Suites of King William and Bismarck—Germans Ordered to Leave Paris Within Three Days.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A Berlin telegram to the London *News* says the Prussians are advancing on Paris 220,000 strong. They have cut the railway at Cons la Grandville. WHITE, the Scotch servant, has been summoned to the Prussian head-quarters. King WILLIAM's suite at the army head-quarters consists of about one thousand persons, of whom eighty are Court dignitaries. Servants, attachés of the postal and telegraphic service, members of the Engineer Corps, geographers, &c., make up the rest. Count VON BISMARCK's train is almost as ample as King WILLIAM's.

THE CITY MUST BE SAVED.

The London *Times* says Paris must and will be saved, but the removal of the seat of Government is indispensable, owing to the predominance there of vile passions, which are irreconcilable with public order and with military movements. At a meeting of the Paris Defense Committee yesterday M. THIERS informed the members that the Prussians would never reach the city without a complete victory over the French Army, and even then their stay would be short. The Parisians affect to believe that the approaching Prussians will be at length taken between two fires and exterminated.

EXPULSION OF GERMANS.

Gen. TROCHU, the Governor of Paris, has issued a proclamation, ordering all strangers, natives of the country now at war with France, and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days. They must quit France, or at least retire to some department on the other side of the River Loire. All strangers who come within the above injunction, and do not conform to it, will be arrested and handed over to the Military Tribunal, unless special permission to remain is received from the Governor of Paris.

The City Aware of its Danger and Ready to Meet it—Official Declarations—Provisions for Three Months—Lack of Confidence in the Leaders.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The *Moniteur*, this morning, has the following: "As the attacks of McMAHON and BAZAINE upon the Prussians near Metz may be delayed for a day or two, and the road to Paris is open, the arrival here of the Prussians must be calculated upon. According to the daily marches, about six days will be needed. Perhaps the scouts will arrive sooner. It would serve no purpose to conceal this. The Ministry did its duty when it warned France that Paris has but to wait resolutely, making the most of the delay. Above all, we must observe order. The authorities are doing all possible to prepare Paris for the siege. We shall be ready. We are confident of the patriotic courage of our citizens and the future of France."

UNITY A NECESSITY.

The *Opinion Nationale* says the Duke DE PALIKAO must have the entire authority during the critical moment. He must meet no interference from other officials. "The authorities must be a unit. The first cannon shot will cause a cessation of all political differences.

ARMS AND PROVISIONS.

The Minister of War announces that he can arm an immense force of the National Guard in addition to those already under arms, with the guns now in the reserve depot. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is wonderfully active. It is estimated that the bakers have at least fifteen days' subsistence. Besides this, the Minister has collected at Paris [illegible] quintals of flour, 100,000 quintals of rice, an immense quantity of potatoes, and fresh vegetables of all sorts. There had also been collected 100,000 beeves, [illegible] sheep, and all the grain and forage necessary for their temporary keeping. Salt, spices, coffee, sugar and other articles of that nature are also stored in sufficient quantities for the subsistence of Paris during three months, making more than [illegible] of rations. At the entrepôts are stored great quantities of salt pork and salted fish, together with straw, oats and hay for the necessary subsistence of horses, as well those of the army as of private individuals. [illegible]

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Bois de Boulogne is filled with cattle, to be used as food in case of a siege.

NO HALT IN THE MARCH.

It was BISMARCK who gave the order that there should be no halt in the march on Paris. The King acquiesced, though his Generals favored looking after McMAHON first and taking Paris afterward. The Parisians defy the enemy to come on, and assert that they will never see the inside of the city except as prisoners.

A Gloomy View by Way of Washington.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Private letters received from sources of unquestioned authority in Paris, give a gloomy picture of the situation from a French point of view. In the capital no confidence is felt in the French leaders. Immense numbers of non-combatants, apprehensive of the consequences of a siege, are preparing to leave for the southern provinces. It may also be said that these letters, which are written by Frenchmen to their American friends, do not speak hopefully of the prospect for raising new armies in time to be of service against the present invaders.

FROM SAARBRUCK TO METZ.

Resume of the Military Movements—The Battles About the City and the Result—The French Force Back to its Shelter.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The following is a résumé of the progress of the German arms since the commencement of the invasion of France: After the check encountered by the French vanguard near Saarbrück, on Aug. 6, followed by the rout of McMAHON, the French main body retired on the line of the Moselle. The fortresses of Thionville and Metz, defenses of the first order and well supplied, and the French camps which were constructed, gave great strength to their new position. Direct attack would have been difficult; therefore the German armies passed to the south of Metz toward the Moselle, to cross it above the city and discover the enemy's movements. Such great masses of troops, covering a wide region, required special precaution. The first army was to flank the enemy's line of march, and was directed to take a new position near the River Nied. In the meantime the first and second armies approached each other, a division passing over the Moselle. The same division on the 8th took part in a fight, in which the French were repulsed and pursued until they reached the protection of the guns of Metz. This combat resulted greatly to the advantage of the Prussians, as it retarded the French retreat, and the advantage was easily followed up. Two roads connect Metz with Verdun, and Verdun with Paris.

The second army, refraining from the passage of the Moselle, and Paris being thus threatened, the French were obliged to withdraw from the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, not being strong enough to stop the Prussian movements. The advance of the first army observing the movement of the French, attacked on Aug. 14 the French rear, throwing it upon the main body, which was compelled to send back several divisions to support the rear. The Prussian First and Seventh Corps went on the south side to compel the French to face about. They succeeded after a bloody but victorious conflict. The Prussian Fifth Division attacked Gen. FROSSARD. By degrees the entire French force became engaged; and of the Prussian forces, the other divisions of the Third Corps, the Tenth Corps, a regiment of the Ninth Corps, and a brigade of the Eighth participated. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES had taken command. The movement was successful, and the southerly road to Paris was intercepted. The Prussians fought heroically and their losses were large, but those of the enemy, especially those of the Imperial Guard, were immense. The French official reports estimate the Prussian force engaged at double what it was. The only way for the Emperor to escape fatal isolation from Paris and his supplies lay on the northern line. The Prussian Army in the south, finding no enemy before it, fell back, combining with the other army. A joint attack on the French was then planned. The French ceasing to retreat by the northerly line, took a position on the heights before Metz. The second army instantly moved to the right, fixing its centre and left at Verneville and Armanvilliers, while its right rested in contact with the first army. Absolute readiness for a simultaneous move along the entire line was requisite, as the French position was a strong one. At the start the Ninth Corps encountered advanced detachments, who opened with artillery from the Verneville side. The first army, therefore, was ordered to engage the enemy in front, and at 1 o'clock opened a well-sustained and effective cannonade, which lasted until broad daylight. The French replied with vigor. About 2½ the infantry engaged the enemy, who was just then strongly reinforced, his line reaching from St. Marie-aux-Chênes to the La Cuisse wood. His position, naturally of great strength, had been so fortified by earthworks and ditches that it seemed almost impregnable. There was a brief delay before the assault, in order to make sure that the enemy had stopped his retreat on the northern route. The combat which ensued was long and terrible. On the left the Guards and Saxon troops fought at St. Marie, St. Privat and Doncourt. Meanwhile the other wing was engaged near St. Ail, the La Cuisse wood and Verneville, as far as the north side of the northern road from Metz to Verdun. The Eighth and Ninth Corps participated in the action at Gravellotte, and the contest spread from Vaux to the Moselle, where a brigade of the Third and Tenth, with artillery, were engaged with the entire French Army, McMAHON's corps and FAILLY's division excepted. After sundown the Prussians took the heights by storm, flinging back the French along their entire line to the shelter of Metz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

French Prisoners in Germany—The Irish War Fever—Ollivier in Florence.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The prisoners taken in the late battles who are now arriving here, are already so numerous that the fortresses are full to overflowing. Camps are formed at Wittenburg and elsewhere to receive them.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Irish war fever is still most intense. Funds in aid of the French wounded are rapidly accumulating.

It is rumored that the French Ambassadors at neutral courts have asked for the interposition of the Great Powers to guarantee the French dynasty.

FLORENCE, Aug. 29.—M. EMILE OLLIVIER and family have arrived in this city.

Further Details of the Carlist Movement.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—A member of the Council of Ministers has taken part in the Carlist movement. The Carlists cut the railway between Pampeluna and Alzaga. Fresh bands are springing up in various parts of the North. The Civil Governor of Biscay went over to the Carlists yesterday. A railway train in the province of Bilboa was stopped three times by the Insurgents. The Basque Provinces are declared in a state of siege.

BAYONNE, Aug. 29.—The French authorities asserted at the moment of his attempting to cross the frontier, the Carlist Gen. DIAZ, who with some officers, 150 men, a quantity of guns and ammunition, had been brought hither under guard.

Operations of the French Navy—Activity of the Cruisers on the British Coast—A War Steamer Refuses to Leave a British Port.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Two German merchant vessels have taken refuge in Yarmouth Harbor, where they are blockaded by a French iron-clad in the offing. A North German schooner from Brazil has been driven into Lough Swilly, on the coast of Ireland, by a French frigate, which is now cruising outside. The North German bark *Tasso*, Capt. MEINTERS, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 19th of July, for Hamburg, has put into Stornoway, Scotland, to avoid capture by the French cruisers. A French war steamer is anchored here. Her officers have refused to act on an official notice to leave. A French frigate is cruising in St. George's Channel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—The French corvette *Latouche*, from St. Pierre Miquelon, arrived at Newport this evening.

The journals report that the wife of Marshal BAZAINE received yesterday a dispatch from the Marshal, in which he says: "Do not leave Versailles. There will be no danger. All goes here better and better."

The Siecle on the Bonapartes—France and the Dynasty—Belgian Railroads Used by France.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The *Siecle* says the sole object of Prince NAPOLEON's visit to Florence is to secure the safety of the dynasty, while France is forgotten. Are we to forget France and think on the BONAPARTES, who think only of themselves? True, Italy, Austria and Russia may yield to such inducements as the BONAPARTES may offer, but England will not. The Prince, who is now with M. OLLIVIER, has already transferred his ample wealth to Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Belgians are indignant because the railroads of the kingdom are practically monopolized by the French Government for the transportation of cattle and breadstuffs into France.

German Aid from Chicago—Letter from Goldwin Smith—A Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—GOLDWIN SMITH has written to a gentleman here proffering $50 for the German patriotic fund. In his letter he says he is a hearty friend of the German cause, which is that of public right, of national independence, of real civilization, of Europe in progress, and, ultimately, of European peace. A grand Fair for the benefit of the German soldiers opens here to-morrow and continues through the week. In connection with it there will be a procession, orations and musical entertainments.

WAR NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Prussians Expected at Paris on Wednesday—Their Line of Advance—M. Thiers—Communication With Metz Assured—"Thanks to Americans"—Removal of the War Department.

Mr. GAILLARDET telegraphed as follows to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* yesterday:

"It is very difficult at this moment to send dispatches. The Central Bureau in the Rue Grenelle with difficulty suffices for transmission of the Government telegraphs. M. CHEVREAU, himself, announces that it is necessary to send a part of the private dispatches every day by the post. The Minister of the Interior published, yesterday morning, a series of official news concerning the invading armies. It is evident that the circle is narrowing, and that events and the Prussians are marching at such a rate that the enemy may be before Paris on Wednesday morning. His spies are perhaps already in our environs; they are certainly within our walls. A dozen of them have been shot during the week; but others still remain. The Prussian cavalry are at Arcis-sur-Aube and Chalons, and some detachments of them are before Epernay. The appearance of a division of the enemy between Rheims and Soissons would apparently indicate that the invading billow is also about to inundate the Valley of the Aisne and the Oise. But it little matters what route he may take to arrive here, for the whole circumference of our fortifications is in a formidable state of defense. All the roads have been cut, except the passages of the railways and canals; and many gates and posterns have been walled up. Yesterday the railroad at Asnieres was cut, and suspending bridges have been substituted, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Nothing, in fact, has been left to chance. M. THIERS, who has at last decided upon entering the Committee of Defense, visits the fortifications every day, and furnishes useful instructions to our Generals for the defense of the work he created. We have not only bravely taken our part to meet the approaching arrival of the Prussians at the mouths of our guns, but we shall be sorely disappointed if any other event than a defeat occurs to make them interrupt their military promenade. Our whole plan of resistance, for the rest, is based upon the attempt to besiege Paris. It is not without hesitation that he has determined to push on to meet us. At the council of war at Pont-à-Mousson the Prussian Princes and Generals were of opinion that it would be better to limit themselves to the preservation of the territory they have acquired, and fortify themselves behind the Moselle. But King WILLIAM, obedient to the instructions of BISMARCK, insisted on his march to Paris, and he gained his point. He dreams, doubtless, of a triumphal entry, but his illusion will be short. Nothing decisive yet has occurred on the north-east; but two successes are to be mentioned—a happy skirmish at Stenay, and three assaults repelled at Verdun. The communications of McMAHON with Metz are also assured, and we daily expect news of importance from the fleet.

Thanks to Americans. Not content with opening their purses, they render brave personal service in succoring our wounded. This morning the Boulevard was a perfect fête, the American ambulances—consisting of twelve wagons and about a hundred employés—defiling under the orders of Drs. SIMS and PRATT, on their way to the north. Enthusiastic cheers saluted their passage, and I deem it my duty to transmit the echo to America. At the Ministry I am informed that there is a question of transferring the War Department to Tours or behind the Loire, in the event of the siege of Paris. This would be at once prudent and sensible, for the Ministry must have free scope for action. I desire also to have mine, and it is not improbable that I shall follow its banner."

CITY WAR NEWS.

The French National Subscription.

A meeting of the French Committee lately formed to raise funds in aid of the wounded soldiers of the armies of France, held a meeting at No. 21 West Houston-street last evening. Mr. GERDY, the President of the Committee, announced that subscriptions are being raised among the French residents in different parts of the country. It was announced that a second installment to the amount of $100, raised by the French residents of Philadelphia, has been received; also $75 50, raised by those of Milford, Penn., and a $100 bill inclosed in an envelope, subscribed *de la part d'un Anglais*. This is the third time that a handsome contribution has been received in the same manner.

The Hoboken German Contributions.

The patriotic Germans of Hoboken, who have already contributed $1,700 toward the German war fund in aid of the wounded, have again raised $600. In addition, $300 have been raised by the vocal society, Hoboken Quartette Club. It is, therefore, expected that Hoboken will soon be enabled to make another remittance of $1,000 to the central organization of the German war aid societies at Berlin.

Double Murder at Osceola, Iowa—A Son's Revenge.

A special dispatch from Osceola, Iowa, to the Chicago *Tribune* says that Col. LANGDON living nine miles west of that place, was found murdered yesterday, in a field near his house. Owing to some family feud his son-in-law, SAMUEL ROBBERTS, was suspected of having committed the crime. Information of the terrible affair soon reached this place, and the son of Col. LANGDON started immediately with Dr. BAKER for his father's house, to find him a corpse. After finding his father dead, he went to his brother-in-law, SAMUEL ROBERTS, and calling him out, shot him, saying to him: "You have killed my father, and now I will kill you." Young LANGDON came here and surrendered himself to the authorities, and was held in $500 bonds to await the result of ROBERT's wounds.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 30—4 A. M.

A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

Engagement Between McMahon and Prince Frederick Charles' Troops—Advantage Gained by McMahon by Delays of the Germans—Paris Prepared for Siege.

PARIS, Aug. 29—Midnight.—It is believed here to-night that a tremendous battle has been going on all day, as, according to all accounts, Marshal McMAHON must have reached the troops of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES today. *Le Public* says important military events were expected near Montmedy today—events which must exercise great influence on the situation. It is positively known that all the Prussian forces have been concentrating for two days upon Rethel, Vouziers and Montmédy. The Prince Royal appears undecided. He has arrested his course at Chalons, owing to his ignorance of McMAHON's intentions. The same want of information has led to the movements of STEINMETZ and Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, who first marched toward Montmedy. The leaders of the three armies of the enemy lost all day Thursday in deliberating as to what course to pursue. McMAHON has gained such advantages through this delay that the army of the Crown Prince cannot reach him before he has fought with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. When the Crown Prince arrives BAZAINE will also have had time to come up, as he is not surrounded, but was free to move anywhere from his intrenched camp. Only Metz, the fortress, is surrounded. A council of Ministers was held today. Paris is entirely prepared to stand a siege. Rentes closed today at 59f. 20c.

German Report—Napoleon Shut up in Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A rumor comes from Bar-le-Duc, from a Prussian source, that NAPOLEON is shut up in Metz; and in the absence of positive knowledge of the Emperor's whereabouts the statement is believed by the Germans.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Concentration of Prussian Troops on the Aube—Important Action Imminent.

The "Forest of Arden," which the reveries of the melancholy *Jacques* have made classic ground, has become the theatre of a more portentous drama than that which SHAKESPEARE located there. "Much depends," says the *Journal Officiel*, "upon the battle which may take place in that vicinity at any moment." So far as Paris is concerned, nearly everything seems to depend upon it. For let McMAHON suffer a decisive defeat in his present position, and the last formidable obstacle has been removed, which might prevent the Prussians from besieging Paris at their leisure. Let the great reserve army which lately moved out of Chalons, become as thoroughly demoralized as the troops which McMAHON commanded at Woerth, and concerted action with BAZAINE becomes as much out of the question as any effective succor to Paris, or any formidable breach of the extended Prussian line. On the other hand, a French victory at this point might so seriously damage the Prussian communications with their base of supplies, as to necessitate a general retreat upon the line of the Moselle. To appreciate the difficulties of the Prussian advance, and the consequent triumph of organization which each day's march represents, we must keep steadily in view the very precarious nature of their communications with Germany. They have as yet failed to get possession of any connecting railroad line which is not interrupted by some fortress yet uncaptured, and much as we hear of their exacting demands upon the inhabitants for supplies, we must not forget the wretched breakdown of the French commissariat with all the advantages of being in their own territory and among their own people. The mere feeding of vast bodies of men, like those which are now advancing across France, is a daily problem of a tolerably complicated kind, and its successful accomplishment is an administrative triumph not unworthy of being ranked with the strategical conduct of the campaign.

It is perfectly clear that a concentration of troops from all three divisions of the German Army is taking place at corresponding points of the valleys of the Meuse and Aisne, between which from north to south runs the richly-wooded and mountainous tract of country known as the Ardennes. Evidently the opinion of the Prussian Generals, that McMAHON should be first dealt with, and Paris taken afterward, has prevailed over that ascribed to the more impetuous BISMARCK. It is difficult to reconcile the statement of one dispatch about the impending battle being probably west of Rheims and Epernay with the other indications that are given of the movements on either side. The present seat of operations is at least thirty miles north-east of the position so defined, and is represented by an irregular parallelogram about thirty-five miles by fifteen, of which Vouziers and Rethel on the Aisne, and Stenay and Mouson on the Meuse represent the four corners. By the south-eastern angle, represented by Stenay, the Prussians are entering who have advanced by the northerly route from before Metz, while the advance upon Rethel and Vouziers in the west is made by the divisions that have been pushed forward from Nancy to Chalons along the central line toward the capital. The intention of this combined movement evidently is first to isolate McMAHON completely from any communication either with Paris on the one side or BAZAINE on the other, and then it seems not at all improbable that McMAHON will make a stand either behind the Aisne, between Vouziers and Rethel, with his right resting on the railway leading northward to Mézières, or may retire still further north, where he will have the fortresses of Sedan and Mezieres immediately in his rear.

Apart from a great and decisive battle, which may or may not happen, according to the disposition of the French commander, the Prussians will certainly endeavor to get possession of the portion of the railway, about eighty miles long, between Montmédy and Rheims, which as yet is not controlled by them. This line so described forms two sides of a triangle, of which Mézières is situated at the apex. A line drawn from Rheims to Montmédy, to form the base, would be about sixty miles long, and would pass through Vouziers, Buzancy, and Stenay, all named in one connection or other with the latest movements. Within the space so bounded the interest of the campaign is at present concentrated.

The Seventh Ward Germans.

A meeting of Germans of the Seventh Ward was held last evening at No. 115 East Broadway, and a temporary organization was effected to raise funds in aid of the German wounded. A committee of organization was appointed, composed of Messrs. AHERN, TIENKEN, LIESON and KLINE.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

General Uprising of Carlists in the North of Spain—Reported Defeat of Several Bands—Possible Revolution in Portugal—Trouble in Ireland.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Carlists are swarming in the northern provinces of Spain. All the reports from the Spanish frontier indicate the approach of formidable disturbances in Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 27, via PARIS, Aug. 29.—It is reported that the band of Carlists which made their appearance in Navarre, were defeated and dispersed today by the national troops. Another band has appeared in the Province of Guipuscoa, and the troops are in hot pursuit.

LISBON, Aug. 27, via PARIS, Aug. 29.—Portuguese journals are discussing the necessity of a revolution. They threaten to overturn the dictature, and declare they will not permit the sale of the country.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A large number of Irish field hands have suddenly left Lancashire for Ireland, just at the beginning of the harvest. The circumstance excites fear that mischief is again brewing in Ireland.

WASHINGTON.

The Roll of Honor—A Peculiar Court-Martial Sentence—Internal Revenue Receipts—Various Matters.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The twenty-fifth volume of the *Roll of Honor*, containing the names of 18,300 deceased soldiers of the Union Army, with their respective places of burial, is now going through the press at the Government Printing Office. It will require three or four more volumes to complete this work, and the whole number of names of graves whose occupants are known will be something over 300,000. Arrangements are making to push rapidly forward the fencing and planting of national cemeteries, for which a liberal appropriation was made by Congress.

A COURT-MARTIAL DECISION.

A somewhat singular sentence by a Court-martial has just been approved and ordered to be carried into effect by the War Department. First Lieut. EDWIN SHELEY, of the Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., charged with disobeying his commanding officer, with making false statements for the purpose of obtaining the payment of a false claim against the United States, and violation of the Army Regulations, is sentenced to be cashiered with loss of all pay and allowances, present and future, and to have his name, crime and place of abode published in the newspapers of Washington, D. C., and the State of Ohio.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

A comparison of the internal revenue returns of the last with those of the previous fiscal year, shows that in the State of New-York they were as follows: For fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, $25,175,149; for 1870, $30,361,336; gain for 1870, $5,186,187. In the District of Columbia they were for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, $446,045; for 1870, $614,462. Gain for 1870, $68,417.

FORTHCOMING DEBT STATEMENT.

In consequence of the large amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury during the current month, on account of quarterly pensions, it is likely the forthcoming debt statement will not show as large a decrease as the previous month by at least $5,000,000. The probability is the decrease will be from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN M. KOCH has been appointed opener and packer in the Philadelphia Custom-house, and THOMAS A. STEPHENS, storekeeper in the Cincinnati Custom-house. The resignation of JONATHAN BIGGS, Assessor of the Eleventh Illinois District, is accepted.... From present indications the tax realized from fruit distillation will be double that of last year. The industry is mainly carried on in the South.

CONTRACT FOR GOVERNMENT LOCKS.

Acting Secretary RICHARDSON will, to-morrow, make the award of the contract for supplying the Government with locks for bonded warehouses, cars, &c. The advertisement calls for 500 locks.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. Seward's Movements—Threatened Indian Hostilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Mr. SEWARD, the Consul-General to China, and the Russian Minister to China, sail in the China steamer Sept. 16.... At the grand reunion of the French citizens at the Metropolitan Theatre last night, $9,000 were contributed to the Sanitary Fund.... The Papoto Indians threaten hostilities against the whites in the Mono and Fresno Counties of California.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Excursion—The Party at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—A delegation numbering about thirty-five gentlemen from the East, to participate in the Kansas Pacific Railway excursion to Denver and Cheyenne, arrived this afternoon. Among them are Postmaster CRESWELL and Second Assistant Postmaster General GILES A. SMITH, Mr. ELY, President GRANT's Private Secretary; J. C. HUESTON, of the New-York Associated Press; representatives of several prominent journals of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, and a number of officers of Eastern railroads. The excursion train will leave by the North Missouri Railroad to-morrow evening, and arrive in Kansas City the following morning. On Thursday the party will be at Kansas City, Leavenworth and Lawrence, when the trip will be resumed and the party reach Denver on Saturday.

An Attack on a Gentile's Property at Salt Lake—The Police Arrested by a United States Marshal.

ST. LAKE, Aug. 27, via OGDEN, Aug. 28.—On the pretext that PAUL ENGLEBRECHT, a Gentile liquor-dealer, had appealed from a decision of the Police Court imposing certain fines to the District Court, a squad of the city Police, armed with authority by the city, this morning gutted his store and destroyed his entire stock, valued at $20,000.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 29.—This morning, by virtue of a capias issued by the United States District Court, United States Marshal POLLOCK arrested the City Marshal, Chief of Police and all the deputies who were engaged in the destruction of ENGLEBRECHT's property.

The Maine Historical Society—Celebration of the Settlement of York.

YORK, Me., Aug. 29.—The Maine Historical Society celebrated POPHAM's settlement here today. President WOOD, of Bowdoin College, delivered the address, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN being prevented by sickness. CHARLES DEAN, of Cambridge, and several Maine men, also spoke during the day and evening at the Congregational Church. On Thursday the New-Hampshire Historical Society will entertain the Maine Society at Portsmouth.... Tuesday will be field day in York and Wednesday in Kittery.

Fire at Rondout.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A fire at Rondout, to-day, destroyed the dwelling and several out-buildings belonging to JOHN THOMPSON, together with the barn of JACOB DUBENBECKER, in which fourteen horses were burned to death. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

Accident in the Mining Regions—Six Men Killed and One Injured.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 29.—A terrible accident occurred about 7 o'clock this morning at Preston Slope No. 3, at Girardville, by which six men were killed and one fatally wounded. A cage got off the track, and the wagon, containing seven men, was thrown off by coming in contact with the top timber, which precipitated them to the bottom of the slope—a distance of about one hundred yards. The following are the names of the killed: George Taylor, John Taylor, Thomas Robbins, Michael Neill, Philip Farley and Thomas Bourke. William Taylor lost one foot, and was otherwise seriously and probably fatally injured. The three TAYLORS were brothers. All the men, with one exception, leave large families.

THE SOUTH.

North Carolina Murderers Bound Over for Trial—Negro Rioters Arrested in Georgia.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29.—In the case of the State *vs.* F. A. WILSON, T. J. MITCHELL and FELIX ROANE, examined on a bench warrant for the murder of JOHN W. STEPHENS, State Senator, before Chief-Justice PEARSON and Associate Justices DICK and SETTLE, of the Supreme Court of the State, the parties were bound over, each in the sum of $5,000, for trial at the next term of the Superior Court of Caswell County, the Court unanimously holding that the evidence disclosed a case of probable cause.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—Eight negroes, prominent in the Louisville riot, were arrested and lodged in jail at Macon.

Railroad Case in New-Hampshire—The Right of Towns to Delegate their Powers to a Committee.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 29.—In the Supreme Court, today, in the case of the Peterboro and Monadnock Railroads, each claiming a gratuity of five per cent. from the town of Peterboro, which voted to give it in aid of a railroad to the amount of $62,000, and at the same time raised a committee at the meeting to say which road should have it, it was decided that towns cannot delegate their powers in this manner, under the statutes, to say which, or whether any road should receive the money, any more than it could delegate power to raise taxes, and that all done in this behalf since 1867 amounts to nothing, and that neither party could hold the money. The case was accordingly dismissed.

A Violent Storm at Buffalo—Three Persons Run Over by a Passing Train.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—A violent squall passed over the city about 4 o'clock this afternoon, causing considerable destruction to property. The swing-bridge over Buffalo Creek was blown from its moorings and completely demolished. Four teams were on the bridge at the time of the accident, but made their escape. During the storm a man, woman and child were killed on the Lake Shore Road by a passing train. The dust and rain blinded the engineer and foot-passengers. The man was tossed into the ditch and killed. The child was killed instantly. The woman was found mangled on the cow-catcher.

The Turf—Trotting at Long Branch—Immense Crowds of Spectators.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 29.—Nearly 3,000 people left for their homes today. The hotels will close on the 10th, except the Metropolitan. To-morrow the second trotting meeting at Monmouth Park takes place. The first race is for a purse of $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26. Five horses are entered: *Western Girl, Idol, John J. Bradley, Belle Strickland* and *Lecouse*. The second race is for a purse of $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:23. Three horses are entered: *Henry, Jim Rockey*, and *Hotspur*. No pools were sold to-night for either races.

The Vermont State Fair—Extensive Preparations Going On.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 29.—The prepartions for the annual State Fair, at Burlington, commencing Sept. 13, are far more extensive than usual. President GRANT is expected to be present. Vice-President COLFAX's engagements in the West prevent his delivering the annual address, and Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, President of the New-England Agricultural Society, has consented to perform that service on the 15th. A large gathering of the people and a large show are confidently expected.

A Stabbing Affray at Haverhill, Mass.—Death of Connors, the Boy-Drowner.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—At Haverhill on Saturday night, BERNARD CARLTON and ANDREW COONEY were dangerously stabbed in an affray with two brothers named ROBERTS. The latter were arrested.... CONNORS, who some months ago was committed to State Prison for drowning the boy EASTMAN, at the prison wharf, died last night after two weeks illness.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Aug. 29.—The schooner *E. B. Gaunett*, of Sackett's Harbor, which left Oswego on Saturday night, for Ogdensburg, with plaster and stone, sprung aleak when within twelve miles of this port, and sunk in deep water. The crew were saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—DAVID KIRKPATRICK, a prominent hide and leather merchant, died this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Rev. WM. C. ANDERSON, Ex-President of the Miami University, and for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, died at Junction City, Kan., today.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Hon. ALBERT SMITH, Judge of the Probate Court, died of paralysis today.

Prize-Fighting at Agricultural Fairs—The New-York Farmers' Club Outdone.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of St. Louis the propriety of introducing prize-fights as a regular part of the proceedings of agricultural fairs was discussed.

DR. MORSE said that if they were to offer a premium of $1,000 they might get TOM ALLEN, MIKE McCOOLE, or some other famous pugilist, and have a splendid prize-fight. He spoke of the training which pugilists go through, and the muscular development and physical power which are the result.

DR. SPALDING said that prize-fights are an unmixed evil. He denied that there is any parallel between horse-racing and prize-fighting.

DR. MORSE said that there were some good things in prize-fighting. He had read with a great deal of profit the training that the men go through. It showed what men should eat—showed they should exercise in order to develop their physical system. He had studied the minutia of their mode of living, and had made it his business as a physician to investigate the matter.

COL. COLMAN said that a pugilistic combat, in which men get their heads bruised and their ribs broken, would be abhorrent and repugnant to every visitor of refined taste. It would have the reverse effect to what the gentleman stated, and he did not think him sincere in his recommendation.

Shocking Murder in Tennessee—A Negro Butchers His Wife and Child.

The Nashville *Union* says: A foul and atrocious murder was committed by a negro fiend on Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock, on the farm of ROBERT WRIGHT, six miles south of Columbia. DANIEL KANNON, a negro man, killed his wife and child with an ax, striking the wife on the back of the head with the back of the ax and crushing her skull to pieces. The black monster then struck his child under the ear breaking its neck. The negro and his family lived some distance from any other house. After committing the murder, he went to Mr. WRIGHT's and told an old negro what he had done, and that he was then going to hang himself in a thicket near by. The alarm was at once given, and, on going in the negro's house, the bodies of his wife and child were found dead and weltering in their blood. But DAN did not hang himself in the thicket, as he said he would do, and up to this time nothing has been heard of him, although both white and colored had scoured the country in search of him. The negro KANNON some time since killed one of his children, and was confined in jail for the deed, but his wife got him released by testifying that he was innocent. The woman was in a delicate situation, being *enceinte* at the time of her murder. It is to be hoped that the villain will be caught and brought to justice.

WAR LETTERS.

AT THE FRONT.

The Retreat of the French—The Fighting Near Metz and at Gravelotte—Hopes and Possibilities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.

I have just had a conversation with an Austrian officer, who arrived this morning from the front, and who gives me some particulars of the series of delights in which the Prussians have been engaged for the last three days, which do not appear in the official dispatches, nor, of course, in the journals of today. The fighting commenced near Metz, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, shortly after the Emperor's departure. The battle was brought on by an attack by the Prussians on the division of FRESSARD, which was in the act of moving from its position, the French accepting the challenge in order to cover their retreat, which had been decided upon the previous day. The Fourth Corps, Gen. CANROBERT'S, which formed the left wing of the army, sustained the brunt of the engagement. The attacking forces were under the orders of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ. While the Fourth Corps was occupying the attention of the enemy the army commenced its retreat, which it effected in the most perfect order. Marshal BAZAINE exposed himself in the thick of the fight, and had his horse killed under him, he himself, it was reported, receiving a slight wound in the foot. The execution done by the French *mitrailleuses* was fearful, four regiments of the Royal Guard being nearly annihilated by them. Three or four French journalists shouldered muskets and fought gallantly side by side with the soldiers. Several small skirmishes took place during the night, but early next morning, when my informant visited the field, no remnant of either army was to be seen. The only force left in Metz was one division and the National Guards, quite enough to defend the place. In this first engagement of the retreat the French lost three thousand killed and wounded, and the Prussians ten thousand.

SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

On the 15th, toward evening, the French were attacked again at Gravelotte, where the Emperor had temporarily established his headquarters. Gravelotte is the point of bifurcation of the two roads leading to Verdun and Etain. The Fourth Corps was in the advance line; there were only three or four corps concentrated on the spot, but their camp-fires were extended over a wide space, giving an idea of a much larger force than was really there. The bulk of the *trains d'equipages* of the army had already been sent on to Verdun under a powerful escort. The Prussians sent their scouts along the route as far as Etain and Briey, and again attacked the French at Gravelotte, with pretty much the same result as before, the Prussians losing heavily in each encounter, although they possessed the advantage of a shorter line of route. The Prussian Army cannot number less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty thousand men. The bearing of the French troops is splendid, and although retreating in face of the enemy, they manifest no symptoms of discouragement. The recent defeats which they have received, however, seem not to have taught them caution, for they march without throwing out scouts or otherwise feeling their way. They will not be cured of negligence in this regard until they have sustained several more checks. The Emperor has pushed on to Chalons, and is said to be suffering a good deal from his old physical troubles, brought on by anxiety of mind. If the campaign should prove a protracted one, although the French Army may be victorious, it is not improbable that the exhausting effects of it upon his constitution will leave him but little time to enjoy his triumph.

HOPES AND POSSIBILITIES.

The French Generals are in hopes of isolating the corps of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, whose ardor has led him a little too far in the pursuit, seeing that he is now at a considerable distance from the base of operations. It is probable, however, that the other Prussian *corps d'armée* will push forward rapidly to his support, and thus will be brought on the decisive battle of the war, which now, judging from all appearances, will be fought at Chalons.

The First Great Battle of the War—The Struggle at Woerth—On the Road to the Field—An Army's Footprints.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SOULE SOUS FORET, France, SUNDAY, Aug. 7, 1870—4 A. M.

It is the day after the battle—the first great battle of the war; for the engagement at and near Woerth, yesterday, may properly be called a great battle, to which that at Wissembourg on Thursday was but the prelude. After closing my letter at London, yesterday, it became known that the Crown Prince was engaged with the French somewhere beyond Wissembourg, and it was supposed that the division driven from the Graeberg had now been joined by the whole of McMAHON'S corps. I felt in the greatest doubt as to the result, for in some way I had acquired a very high notion of Marshal McMAHON'S generalship, and that the French soldiers would fight hard I was entirely certain. However, knowing the large force which H. R. H. FREDERICK WILLIAM had at hand, with the prestige of a victory, and sensible of a growing respect for the military genius of the Crown Prince, I concluded I should at least have time to see Thursday's battle-field. Until I can get time to go to Frankfort, where important documents await me, I am without authority, and moreover stand forbidden to be within the army lines. For my present exigences I interpret army lines to be the line of battle, and I shall take good care not to get beyond that.

The battle actually in progress so engaged my interest that I did not stop at Wissembourg after all. It was well known that a much larger French force had been met this time, and in the terrible anxiety about the result, the "Gelsberg" was forgotten. Hoping even to see the end of the battle, (for it was already 2 o'clock when we passed Wissembourg,) I kept on by a conveyance more ingenious than comfortable, a vehicle without springs, properly a hand-cart, but used on the occasion as a "one-hoss shay." I enlisted the venerable proprietor of this establishment on my character of a member of the Sanitary Union, anxious to be on hand to help care for the wounded.

For a few miles on we had no obstacles. There were plenty of evidences of the route of the French. At Wissembourg and in the vicinity many of the most severely wounded still remained, and I was told that the dead were not yet all removed. And all along the road I was following were strewn articles of accoutrement, and some specimens of nearly every kind of arms, and broken wagons and dead horses. About every house these objects were particularly gathered, and inside were wounded men. These were French soldiers, line, Chasseurs-a-pied and Zouaves, who had fallen by the way on the retreat Thursday night—overcome by pain and loss of blood. The wounded Prussians and Bavarians had been sent back, except, as I said before, those too badly hurt to be moved far. There is a pitiable need of surgeons here. The few on the ground have worked like heroes, treating friend and foe alike. But much is badly done, either because the surgeons work so fast or because many cases are attended to by those who are not surgeons. I loosened a bandage myself, yesterday, that had been so tightly wound on the arm of a Captain of Zouaves that his hand was cold as stone, and he suffered such agony as to pray for death. Now the want of surgical aid is ten times greater than before, for I verily believe there are ten thousand wounded men from the battle of yesterday. I only judge by what I see, and this may be a very wild estimate, but it is something terrible—a slaughter such as I hope never to see again. Masses of men, young men in the pride of health and strength, to be crushed, torn down by the storm of lead, such as needle-guns and Chassepots pour across a battle-field, is a scene for which there is no name. There are regiments which entered the battle yesterday in full strength, and can now muster but one-third their number. But to return to my narrative. I kept the road southwest some five or six miles from Wissembourg. It is an uneven surface. The road winds round hills and ravines. Armies must move slowly here. But beyond the country becomes open, undulating, or rather a succession of broad flat hills. We could hear firing very distinctly. The artillery had been roaring with increasing noise since about 6 o'clock in the morning. Now it was the crashing rattle and roll of musketry, which is much more terrible to hear, for the imagination pictures the mangling of the strong walls which are trying to stand before the leaden hail. For half an hour the rear of battle had seemed to be more distant, though we had been continually going directly toward that point whence the sound came. What was the meaning of this? Were the French driven back again? I was excited and eager to reach on, but when we got as far as a little place called Draschenbronn, my worthy charioteer would not try to go further. Indeed it would probably have been impossible. The road toward Woerth was greatly incumbered as far as we could see. Moreover, it was a long way yet, creeping round the east side of the wooded mountain, called Hoch Wald. I did not know then, either, where the fighting really was; at all events it was useless to try to get along the Woerth road. A peasant told me that beyond Lobsann (the next village) the road was full of wagons. So I took the route to the left, which, through three or four little villages, leads to this place. Before we reached here all firing had ceased.

THE FIELD—EVENING.

It may even be morning for aught I know. It is very far into the night and my watch is stopped, and I am painfully tired. Portfolio and pencil are heavy. But to-morrow I am to go on a train, in some direction, and cannot write. I feel that I could give a much better account of what occurs some days hence and further away. There is too much. How shall I single out one wounded man from ten thousand? Whatever fates from a day that has been one long scene of suffering, blood and death! Every village, every house, between here and Reichshofen is a hospital. The dead are being buried on the field by the peasants ordered out for that duty from each of the villages around. Neither to-morrow nor the next day can the work be finished. It is the farm wagons, such as I have described heretofore as being impressed into the service of the Commissariat, which are bringing away the wounded. And it is here, so, Souls, that they are bringing all well enough to be moved, in order to send them into Germany by railway. To-morrow will be like today, only the wounded will hourly depart by train, and there will undoubtedly be more assistance. So there will be at least the satisfaction of visible progress. I feel that I must confine this dispatch to an outline sketch of the scene of this terrible struggle as it appeared this day after the battle. Perhaps when in a better condition of mind and body, and with time at my disposal, I may give a more elaborate story of the Woerth-Froschweiler-Morsbronn battle-field, as can this memorable Sunday. The division of French troops which were driven from Wissembourg on Thursday had been reinforced next day by the main body of Marshal McMAHON'S corps. I am not at this moment prepared to name the regiments of that corps, but you will have it from the other side. I shall tell you all, perhaps, if I meet those represented by dead and wounded here. Few could have escaped with full ranks, for they were still greatly outnumbered by the army of the Crown Prince. On Friday the whole German force advanced. Meantime the railway from Wissembourg toward this point was being examined and repaired, and rolling stock ordered up. I am told that cars are accumulating in immense numbers at Winden and other stations. This shows that there was a defined plan, and accords with my observations, already reported, at Landau and Speyer. I had thought that the first attack would be made by the central army of FREDERICK CHARLES, but it makes little difference, when both are ready to act simultaneously, which begins the movement. I am sure Gen. LEBOEUF has heard of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ or HERWARTH were at Bittonfeld by this time. As the matter stands, so far as I can see it now, the Crown Prince has by this advance and victory either sent McMAHON into a corner toward Strasbourg, whose he will be speedily cut off from the main army, or driven him toward the corps of BAZAINE, FROSSARD, or in the front of FREDERICK CHARLES, leaving Alsace to take care of itself. I look upon Strasbourg as lost to France for the present, either with or without what is left of Marshal McMAHON'S corps, according to which way he has retreated. I am greatly surprised to learn, by all accounts from the wounded French, that the force under McMAHON did not number more than thirty-six thousand men. How ignorant the French officers must have been of the strength and intentions of this side. The 5th and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps and two divisions of Bavarians give the Crown Prince about one hundred and fifty thousand men, (I do not speak by the book, and it seems to have been in Gen. MOLTKE'S plan to overpower the enemy here at any cost. And it has been done. Wounded officers with the cannon on their breasts now at Kindgarten and Bitche, tell me that this fight was much more terrible and bloody. But it cannot be final, for it was only the left wing of the Germans against the right wing of the French. The Crown Prince against the Marshal. Just a means to an examination are very important. One more great battle may finish the war. Yet we are expecting some Napoleonic surprise, and will not anticipate. A great part of the way from here to Woerth, I went the morning on foot. The wagons were bringing wounded Prussians and Bavarians. All the houses were full of them too badly hurt to go further. It is a pretty straight and fine, broad chaussée, being the post-road between Bonn and Reichshofen and beyond, each way, to Bastadt and Bitche. Stopping every few minutes to do something for a wounded man, it took me more than three hours to accomplish the six or seven miles to Woerth. Arriving at Tiefenbach (or Dieffenbach) the survey of the battle-field must begin. From here we look down upon the village of Woerth, by a nearly regular slope. Woerth stands in a hollow or basin, with considerably steep slopes rising on four sides. A little brook flows through the valley southward. It was down this slope from Tiefenbach that the Eleventh Corps (Gen. von Bose) made the first advance under fire. This corps may be said to have occupied the central position, and suffered terribly as they crossed the little stream and ascended the opposite slope. Up to the brow of the hill west of the town nearly all the dead were Germans, but beyond, the red pantaloons of the French soldiers were in great majority. There is a wood on this hill, and just about there seems to have been the most terrible slaughter of the French. Only one *mitrailleuse*, the prisoners say, was used. Six were captured, but it appears that only one could be got into a position to use without injury to their own men. I regret that I I am unable to say much about the effects of the one that was used. I have not heard anything so far to increase my very limited confidence in their power. The Chassepots sent a perfect storm, firing with greater rapidity than the needle-gun, but the aim was bad. The Germans fired much more surely, and the number of killed is much greater on the French side than on the German, while the latter have the most wounded. I said this morning that I believed there were 10,000 wounded on both sides. Now, I am convinced my estimate was not too large, and I will say there are certainly three times that number *hors de combat*. It must be known, I judge, only by the impressions received by the monstrous sight I have seen and the evidence of those whom I have talked with. Opinions as to the loss on either side vary among the men in the most remarkable manner. One says he thinks 5,000 killed and wounded, while another poor Chasseur, with two balls in him, gives me his opinion that half their men and about 50,000 Prussians were used up. All agree that the French fought splendidly; but alas! brave men, what does that avail them now? Marshal McMAHON seems to have been everywhere, and to have headed his army admirably. His Chief of Staff was killed. The buildings in Woerth are not much injured. I expected to find the place riddled, but the leaden shower swept all around, and spared, comparatively, the village. One old man of sixty dropped dead in his house when a shell passed close. It was death from fright. The fact is, the fighting extended west and south of Woerth a long distance, and the battle may be called the battle of Woerth or of Froschweiler, or Elsenhausen, or Suachbach, or Gunstett, or Morsbronn. The dead lie in heaps almost as far as this latter place, which is three or four miles south of Woerth. There had been rain, and the ground in many places was very wet. Many of the wounded are covered with mud as well as blood. The variety of strange and wonderful wounds is without limit. Many have, already, the flattened ball in their pockets, which so nearly sent them out of the world. The artillery did fearful execution on both sides, but the French guns were captured for want of good horses and drivers, I think. The Prussian artillery must be nearly perfect, and I shall endeavor to study particularly their practice in the next battle.

The French infantry seems to have fired rather wildly. Very few Germans were shot in the body, and I should say a large proportion of the wounds are in the feet and legs. A regiment of cavalry was nearly all mown down by a cross fire of Prussian artillery (Fifth.) The Frenchmen say their cavalry didn't do them any good, but rather battered them. Not from want of enterprise, I imagine, but from lack of opportunity. Again, they suffered horribly in a vineyard at Morsbronn, where the horses could not move quickly, and they were mown down like straw. The Bavarians were more numerous than the Prussians, but perhaps not so steady and enduring. They are terrible fellows for close quarters. There are many of them who carry a straight knife in a sheath-pocket on the leg. Those are from south of the highlands. They say they heard the Turcos had knives, and they wouldn't be satisfied they were allowed to carry their's. It seems there was a revolt about the matter, and that they gained their point. They did not look like blood-thirsty men, but the Turcos do. Some stories of atrocities are repeated, but I am not ready to vouch for any. That one wounded Prussian was mangled by some yelling Turco, I believe, true, for the perpetrators are said to have been arrested, and will be sent to Mayence. A Turco was cut down for continuing to fight, and killed after he ought to have surrendered himself prisoner. Gen. von KIRCHBACH commanded his corps, though suffering from his wound received at Wissembourg on Thursday. Gen. von BOSE and his son will go back by rail today or to-morrow. The son's injury is dangerous. A Prussian soldier has the uniform of a French General, probably Gen. DUCROT or Gen. FRAOUT. There are plenty of trophies, epaulettes, swords and caps. Chassepots and pieces of Chassepots. The greatest capture is that of the artillery—thirty pieces. There are about 4,000 well prisoners, and they will be marched northward, I think, by the post road, though, doubtless, some may start by rail and march later.

NICKWAKEE.

The Invasion—A Summary of Edmond About's Letters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.

The causes of the successive defeats of the French Army up to this time have been so variously explained, that it is very important to learn from an eye-witness, and from a talented Frenchman, whose evidence cannot be impugned, the influences which traveled to results so surprising, considering the magnificent material of the French Army, and the undoubted superiority of the French troops in respect to military ardor. I, therefore, sit down to analyze nearly two pages of the journal *Le Soir* of last evening, consisting of a series of letters from M. Edmond About, who, owing to his peculiar advantages, and to his long residence in the neighborhood of the events which he describes, had the best means of observation and reliable information. The letters, which extend over a period of six days, are all dated from Saverne, from whence M. About made numerous excursions in search of intelligence as to the terrible events passing around him.

On Monday evening, (Aug. 8,) M. About was on the road between Saverne and Phalsbourg, a fortified town; about seven o'clock he encountered McMAHON'S corps on the retreat toward the former place, and alludes in the most touching language to the Marshal's calm and dignified bearing:

"To say that they were flying would be totally false. Solid regiments there were, bearing proudly in retreat; but only a few disbanded soldiers, unarmed and demoralized, hurried along with the small crowd. I made one the way. I got up in time to stop three unfortunate Turcos, mounted upon artillery horses, just as they were about to get entangled in an abandoned stone-quarry, thinking to take a shorter route. It was easy to guess that our military had been badly used, as well as humanity in general, whose representatives these men are. Then there passed one, two, three regiments of the line, quite thin and almost complete, with their guns on their shoulders and their knapsacks on their backs. Behind these rode Marshal McMAHON, alone, (his staff had disappeared in a ravine,) with a pipe (which, as he rode by) he returned unsolicited bows without recognizing one. One of his aides-de-camp, M. D'ARLAC, told him my name, whereupon he stopped, inclined with admirable courtesy to my views of Gen. FROSSARD'S defeat, (of which he had heard nothing,) and told me very simply, and in a few words, the story of his own misfortune.

"'I had,' he said, 'but 35,000 men, and I found 200,000 in front of me. We yielded to superior numbers. They killed or wounded about 9000 men; but we shall take our revenge. Explain all this to the public. But where are you going thus?'

"'I am going to Saverne.'

"'You will be taken; the Prussians will be there in two hours. They are already visible.'

"'My wife and children are there.'

"'Then may God be with you. Do not forget to say that the column of the troops in crack-back.'

After relating his leave-taking of the Marshal, M. About proceeds to deplore the absence of some of the most brilliant ornaments of McMAHON'S staff who had nobly perished on the field of battle. He then proceeds to describe the appearance of Saverne after the arrival of the retreating forces:

"At the entrance of Saverne the most timid hurried along by the railway, or sought to conceal themselves in ambush. The Prussians must be upon their heels; where are they, then? Ah! I see a cloud of dust, and looking in that direction, I discovered several fine regiments of French infantry marching along the streets. Their calm and courageous filing off had not finished before 11 o'clock in the evening. The regiments in question belonged to the First Corps, and had arrived too late at Reichshofen to take part in the battle. Some thick-headed outpost had taken them for the Prussian avant-garde, and it was in front of them that the First Corps was beating in retreat. From Phalsbourg, the little town suffering from a fabulous bombardment, Marshal McMAHON slept there about 9 o'clock, followed by the remnants of his army, and preceded by a flying multitude out of breath. In a very short time Saverne was filled with the soldiers of the First Corps, which, very fortunately, the enemy supposed had fallen back upon Bitsche. They heaped themselves together as best they could, some with the inhabitants, others under their tents, many on the pavement in the streets, and not a few in the fields, without any other protection than that offered by the starry firmament. The night was passed in terror. At five in the morning, (Aug. 9,) Marshal McMAHON started

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Progress of the Work—How it is Done—Heavy Force of Men and Engines—Pneumatic Machinery—Air Locks and Water Locks—Rate of Progress and Work to be Done—The New-York Pier.

The process of building the great piers of the East River Bridge from a depth of fifty to one hundred feet below the surface of its impetuous tides, is something that very few are acquainted with. The work is now at a stage where we can, to some extent, describe facts accomplished and objects visible. Not the least remarkable feature of the method adopted is that we can now see the whole structure proper as fast as it is completed, standing in its grand and massive proportions and perfect symmetry, above the water; imperceptibly but steadily descending, day by day, into the deep, dark bed where it is to lie forever. The whole submarine foundation is built on the ordinary pier level, and as fast as it is built is let down *en masse* toward its destination. Three or four courses of huge squared foundation stones, some of them of seven tons' weight, are already laid, cemented, and lying in place on the Brooklyn work, adjoining the Fulton Ferry. They are North River limestone, of the best quality for water masonry, and will only harden under the action of the briny element in which they are to rest. They fill up solid, (recesses and shafts excepted,) an area of about 12,000 feet surface, or 75 by 160 feet square.

Eleven steam-engines are employed on the work, operating the derricks, railways, dredges, air-pumps, &c., and 200 men, working by relays, day and night, perform the labor of excavation, building and lowering the structure.

HOW THE FOUNDATION IS CARRIED DOWN.

But how is it possible to hold together and let down so vast a structure of stone without loosening a joint? How is it possible to direct it to a mathematically perfect position? Above all, how is it possible to excavate beneath it, all the while, with this deep roaring stream of the ocean above and around? The explanation is this: This foundation of large stone is built on a floor of timber of immense strength. It is fifteen feet thick, solid, water-proof, like a ship, and composed of fifteen courses of yellow pine timbers one foot square, laid crosswise, and fastened together with 250 tons of wrought-iron bolts, angle-irons and plates. No power we have here to deal with can make such a mass as this yield a hair's breadth, especially after being overlaid with thousands of tons of masonry.

Under this timber floor, of course, the excavation must be made, into which the whole structure is lowered. This is the method of providing for the excavation: The four exterior sides of the great timber floor extend downward beneath it, ten feet further, so as to form an inverted chest, or caisson. They are eight feet thick, but taper, on the inside, to an edge of only eight inches in thickness, which is armored with a heavy iron shoe. With these four sides resting their edges on a level bottom, a close chamber is formed, and if the water can be got out, and kept out, any amount of digging and lowering may be done at leisure. It is expected that when a large portion of the foundation is laid on, the weight may so compress the ground under the edges of the caisson-sides as to resist the in-pressure of the water, in a great measure, so that the excavation chamber may be kept free by pumps. But thus far, it is impossible to shut out the water in that way. The only way to get rid of it is to create an artificial pressure of air in the chamber, powerful enough to counterbalance the pressure of the water outside and so force it out. This is done by six steam air-pumps or air-pumping engines placed on the shore. They condense the air into a large receiver of boiler iron, from which it is drawn through pipes into the caisson as fast as wanted.

THE WORKMEN BENEATH THE FOUNDATION.

In this compressed air from fifty to seventy-five men are constantly at work, loosening up and removing the tenacious mixture of earth, clay and stones, and breaking up the larger bowlders with sledges and gunpowder. They work eight hours a day, stopping in the middle of the term one hour for refreshments, of course, outside the caisson. They appear to like the work and complain of no suffering from the air, and their appearance indicates none as they come out. The heat evolved in condensing the air passes off before it enters the caisson, which is at a general temperature of 60°, and feels like a cool cellar. It is brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights. The common carburetted hydrogen gas or illuminating gas is employed with oxygen supplied by the Oxygen Gas Company in portable gas-holders.

The pressure of the gases is here regulated for the first time, by a simple apparatus contrived by Mr. MARTIN, Assistant Engineer. An iron receiver for each gas-burner is connected by pipes with elevated tanks of water, the pressure from which is always uniform and needs no attention.

GOING DOWN INTO THE CAISSON.

It may be asked, how are the earth and stones removed, and the men got in and out, without losing the compressed air and letting in the water to drown all out of the caisson? The visitor who gets permission to go down will find out how that is done by a curious experience. He will be conducted to a cylindrical iron shaft or tube descending vertically through all the masonry and timber into the caisson. There are two of these, and they are of course, air-tight. He crawls through a man hole in the top of the shaft which is instantly shut and bolted, airtight. There are bull's eyes in the top to give light in the air lock in which he now finds himself—a small chamber just high enough to stand up in and as tight as a sealed fruit-can. Next, a valve is opened in the floor of this chamber and the compressed air from the caisson below comes roaring in until it fills the chamber, making it nearly as hot as an oven by the condensing of the common air previously in it. Then the door of the lower man-hole in the floor can be opened and the explorer goes down into the "cellar air" of the caisson with no small relief, though with a pressure in the ears at first, which soon diminishes. Coming out the process is reversed. On entering and closing the air lock from below, the compressed air in it is let out with a rapid refrigeration.

GETTING OUT THE DEBRIS.

While down, the visitor has observed that the square shafts (also of boiler iron,) in which the dredging scoops are constantly ascending and descending, go down below the bottom of the caisson into a pool of water, where a hollow is kept dug for the purpose. The effect of the air pressure here is to force the water up in the shafts to the level of the tide without, or higher. Through this deep well of water the dredges descend, grapple the *débris* thrown into the pool beneath them, and raise it to the top of the work, to be dumped into the scows and carried off. Two Morris & Cummins dredging machines, of the second class, capable of raising 1,000 to 1,500 cubic yards per day, are employed. These are of about twenty-five-horse power. The full-size forty-horse power machines, generally used for dredging and making land in and about this harbor, doing the work on an area of not less than 2,000 yards per day, would carry forward this excavation much faster, if suitable men could be had in sufficient number to feed the machines. At present, however, so stoney and tenacious is the conglomerate through which the excavation passes, that it is more than the available force can do to give these smaller dredges fair employment. The effectiveness of the apparatus is admirable—the only implement, says the engineer, in his last report, which exactly copies the action of the human hand in picking up things. Its grip once fixed on but the corner of the largest fragment of rock, is sure to raise it. All the stone blasted out in Hell Gate was "picked up" in this way.

In addition to the four exterior sides or walls of the caisson, there are also six transverse supports for the interior part of the structure. They are formed of heavy timbers framed together. Under all these sides and supports are placed a great number of blockings at short intervals. One blocking at a time is knocked out, and then replaced and wedged in, but not as tightly as before. The next one is left undisturbed, and only the alternate blockings are eased, until all are gone through with. Then the alternate blockings that were passed by are eased, one by one, in like manner. It is evident that in all this process there can be at no time a perceptible movement or settling of any part of the structure; but it is found that by one grand round of this sort the whole has actually descended about one inch.

KEEPING IT IN PLACE.

For the exact guidance of the great mass in its descent, a slip was originally piled and dredged out to fit the caisson before it was floated in. After getting in the caisson, very solid bearings were adjusted on all sides, and by means of wedges between these bearings and the caisson, the latter was forced to the exact position required. Once settled thus a few feet into the earth bed, it must remain true for the rest of its descent, for its weight is too great for it to be swerved a hair by any local pressure or obstruction.

The caisson was placed in its berth at high tide on the 3d of May last. It rested on the bottom only at low tide, and much labor had to be expended in getting the bed leveled under the edges, and the caisson into the correct position. Meanwhile, the bulk of the great floor we have described was built on. Like Noah's ark, after floating with the rise of the tide for forty-five days and nights, it finally rested down on its Ararat, on the 17th of June, under the combined weight of timber and stone. Five days later, the dredges began, but a month more was needed to get the machinery working perfectly. Since July 29, the work has gone on steadily and systematically. The excavation has gone down about six feet, making a total depth of twenty-three feet below high tide, and is now proceeding at the rate of eighteen inches per week.

FINISHING OFF THE WORK.

To get down to a point parallel with the bottom of the mid-channel will carry it some twenty-two feet further, of which seven or eight feet will be left in the caisson, the edges and supports being let down into trenches. This will take, at the present rate, until about the end of October. The narrow space between the roof of the caisson and the ground will then be filled in tightly with water-cement concrete, which will set as hard as stone and support the structure firmly at all points. Finally, the trenches and the temporary galleries cut for the later work will be filled up, the shafts last of all, and the machinery will be transferred to the New-York side, with all the valuable experience and improvements earned in sinking the Brooklyn foundation.

THE NEW-YORK SIDE.

Borings about the centre of Pier No. 29, foot of Roosevelt-street, have just disclosed the gratifying fact that instead of 120 feet, as indicated by borings formerly made further inland, the bed rock is reached at this point at 80 feet below high water mark. The ground being sandy, it is necessary to place this foundation on the rock. It is thought that sand pumps will reach it, without much manual labor in the caisson. Probably not more bowlders will be found than may be left in the caisson. Plans for the caisson are ready, and it will be soon put under contract for delivery in the Spring. Meanwhile a new ferry slip must be built, and the slip for the caisson, and other preparations made. The necessary property has already been purchased. Undoubtedly, next season ought to see the Brooklyn pier substantially completed, and the New-York pier well under way above the foundation. The third season should witness the completion of both piers. If negotiations for property on the land approaches should not be too protracted, the anchor walls might also be built simultaneously with the piers, so that the suspension of the iron structure could take place in 1873. The Company work with more regard to economy than haste, however. The New-York foundation might be building at the same time with the Brooklyn, for instance. But it saves the cost of duplicate sets of machinery and engines, to defer it until next year. Valuable experience can also be utilized—men will be trained, and laborers of the right sort will have been gradually accumulated. Nevertheless, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the bridge can and will be opened to traffic within five years, from the commencement of operations in May last, if not sooner.

THE BROOM-STICK HOMICIDE.

Inquest in the Case of Thomas Shea—A Verdict Rendered Against His Assailant.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of THOMAS SHEA, the young man who died on the 16th inst. at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, from the effects of a wound in the eye with a broom-stick, sustained on the 7th inst. at the hands of MICHAEL MCALOON, alias Munday. The witnesses examined seemed determined to conceal their knowledge of the facts, but it appeared that MCALOON was intoxicated at the time of the assault, having only just returned from the funeral of JOHN REAL, the murderer. Two or three men came into the hall-way of the premises to get to the bar, it being supposed to be closed on the Sabbath. As the men were noisy the deceased was afraid they would create a disturbance in the bar-room, so he pushed them out. While he was looking for a hat, MCALOON made an assault upon him with a broom-stick, the jagged end of which was jammed into SHEA's eye. The jury rendered a verdict to this effect, and as MCALOON has so far escaped arrest, the Coroner issued a warrant. It is extremely improbable that he will ever be apprehended. The following is a detailed report of the evidence:

JOHN SHEA, father of the deceased, testified that he resides at No. 340 Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn; deceased was bar-keeper for Mr. LUSSIER, corner of Forty-third-street and Second-avenue; he told witness that a man named MICHAEL MCALOON, alias Munday, struck him in the eye with a broom-stick, and he had taken two pieces out himself; that there was a quarrel in the store, and he put the party out; that one of them dropped his hat, and wanted to go in and get it, but he said he would get it for him; he did so, and as he opened the door to hand it out he was struck in the eye by MICHAEL MCALOON, alias Munday.

ROSE FITZPATRICK, lives in the upper part of the building in which the liquor-store is located; she was coming down stairs on the night of Sunday, the 8th inst., about ten o'clock, and heard fighting in the store, and deceased was putting OWEN GARRITTY out of the door opening into the hall, and she took hold of one arm and helped him; deceased returned for GARRITTY's hat, and as he handed it out the wind blew the door shut; deceased then cried out that his eye was hurt; MCALOON stood on the stairs behind her; could not say whether he had a stick in his hand or not; the hall was rather dark.

THOMAS LUSSIER, proprietor of the liquor-store, testified that he saw MCALOON a week after the occurrence, and he remarked, "This is a sad affair;" I (witness) replied that it was, and wondered how he could have done it; he said: "I don't know whether I did it or not; I was intoxicated at the time, and had been to a funeral;" but he said, "Tell GIX that I am willing to pay all the expenses at the Infirmary, if he is there for six months;" witness never knew of there being any hard feeling between MCALOON and deceased.

Deputy Coroner, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, testified that there was a contusion of the eye; the wound was dressed, and it was not considered dangerous; when it ulcerated, however, one of the surgeons put his finger in it and discovered a piece of wood and pulled it out; after this deceased began to sink and died quite suddenly; at the post-mortem a piece of wood was found stuck in the eye; this had caused inflammation and resulted in death.

The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by the wound in the eye, received at the hands of MCALOON. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he escaped after the death of SHEA, and no trace of him has been discovered.

THE BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

Inquest on the Body of Robert Malloy.

Coroner JONES commenced an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of the burglar, ROBERT MALLOY, who was shot by officer COWAN on Saturday last. The first witness sworn was Dr. PHILIP O. HANLON, of the New-York Health Board. He testified that at the time the officer fired the thief was at least fifty feet in advance of him, and outrunning him too. The other circumstances of the case were exactly as related in the newspapers. Dr. SHEPPARD, who held the post-mortem examination, testified concerning the nature of the wound. The bullet passed through the upper lobe of the left lung. MARGARET DENNIS related the circumstances connected with the case from the moment the thief was discovered in her house, No. 39 Dock-street, until the firing of the fatal shot, but nothing not already published was elicited. Testimony of a similar character was given by Ex-Alderman F. MACKAY and others. The investigation will be resumed today.

Music in Tompkins-Square Today.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square today, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Needle-gun"	Hamm
2. Overture, "Magic Flute"	Mozart
3. Air, "Good Night, Farewell"	Kuecken
4. Waltz, "Wiener Fresken"	Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand selection, "Trovatore"	Verdi
6. Galop, "Wieder Wind"	Faust
7. Air, "Die Dunkeln Linden"	Gumbert
8. Duet, "Masnadiere"	Verdi

PART III.

9. Overture, "Light Cavalry"	Suppe
10. Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons"	Strauss
11. Galop, "Frickegeln"	Strauss
12. March, "Grande Duchesse"	Offenbach

Popular Airs.

A Gang of Incendiaries Arrested at Morristown.

For some time past a gang of incendiaries has been at work at Morristown, and ten or twelve buildings have been fired in different parts of the town. On Saturday the Marshal was informed that if he would be prepared on Saturday night he could arrest the entire gang, as they intended to fire the old Academy building. The Marshal, with assistants, was on hand, and while the men were in the act, arrested them. The men's names were DOTY, STEVENS, DUNSTER and WOODRUFF. WOODRUFF attempted to escape, and was twice shot. One of the party turned State's evidence, and charged GIBSON KENT, a saloon-keeper, with being the leader. He was also arrested. For a long time the citizens of Morristown have lived in constant dread of fires, and a number of ineffectual attempts to discover the authors of these outrages had been made.

A New Labor Exchange.

Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, has lately been opened as a National Laborers' Employment Head-quarters. The managers propose to make it a general exchange between employer and employe. They have seen the heads of several of the trades-unions, and have received somewhat indefinite promises of support from them. The managers are also taking steps to form a colonization society, under the title of the American Emigration and Colonization Society. They propose to organize, in aid of emigration, companies and colonies for the procuring of homesteads upon Government lands, under the Preemption and Homestead laws, and colony settlements upon railroad land grants and other large tracts of land offered for sale or open for settlement; to procure tenements in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and to cheapen their rents, in order to furnish increased conveniences at low rents for poor families; to procure homesteads in the neighborhood of New-York by cooperative action.

A public meeting will be held at Demilt Hall in a short time, to form the organization. They state that the following gentlemen have promised to be present, and consult with them in regard to a general plan or system for organized colonization or settlement of the country:

Emanuel B. Hart, John Mitchell, editor of *Irish Citizen*; James McMaster, editor of New-York *Freeman's Journal*; John Mullaly, editor of *Metropolitan Record*; D. Sadlier, *Tablet*; Wm. L. Cole, *Irish-American*; G. F. Secchi de Casali, editor of *L'Eco d'Italia*; C. H. Lessalle, editor of *Courrier des Etats Unis*; H. D. Marret, *Messenger Franco-Americain*; S. N. Isaacs, editor of *Jewish Messenger*; M. Ellinger, editor of *Jewish Times*; A. Donai, *Arbeiter Union*; Dr. Geo. Meraland, *Commonwealth*; Gustave Obone, *Scandinavisk Post*, and others.

THE CASEY HOMICIDE.

Death of the Victim—The Story of the Murder—New Facts.

Coroner FLYNN was notified, yesterday, morning to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of JOHN CASEY, the young rowdy who was shot yesterday morning in Twenty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue. He did not reach Bellevue Hospital until near 3 o'clock P. M., when it was found that the patient had died from the effects of the wounds sustained. Dr. SHINE made a post-mortem examination of the remains, but failed to find the bullet that had caused death by entering the abdomen. A jury was then impaneled, and the inquest set down for Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Since the occurrence of the murder, the Nineteenth Precinct Police have ascertained some additional facts. From the statement of JAMES MCCORMICK, JOSEPH HOWARD and HENRY KELLY, who are under arrest, charged with shooting CASEY, it appears that they were all standing together at the corner, in conversation, when CASEY came across the street and exclaimed, "I've got you now," at the same time drawing a revolver and firing into the crowd. MCCORMICK then returned the fire with his pistol, and several shots were exchanged. When the Police came up, they found CASEY dangerously wounded, as stated, and KELLY and HOWARD were endeavoring to help MCCORMICK off the battle-ground. When the four men were taken to the Station-house CASEY declined to make any definite charge against any one, merely saying that "MCCORMICK had shot him and he would get square with him yet." CASEY while in the hospital, stated that he had no pistol when he was shot, though this seems doubtful under the circumstances. MCCORMICK is now in the Penitentiary Hospital for safe keeping until his ankle wound is better. Both HOWARD and KELLY were arraigned before Alderman MITCHELL, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and remanded for further examination.

The entire gang are rowdies of the worst class. HOWARD's real name is TIMOTHY CARNOCHAN, and he resides in Twenty-seventh-street, near the scene of the murder. KELLY lives at No. 201 East Forty-ninth-street, and MCCORMICK says he resides at No. 128 West Twenty-fourth-street, which, if true, shows that he is the companion of disreputable women. He is the man who was recently arrested by Pittsburg (Penn.) policemen, in this City, for a burglary committed in the Pittsburg Bank, when he was found in possession of a gold watch that had been stolen. MCCORMICK escaped from his captors, and now turns up as a murderer. CASEY was a notorious ruffian and thief, having been with PADDY DUFFY when Officer DYCKMAN was stabbed in Houston-street several months ago. He was the man whom JOHN MORRISSEY ejected from the Saratoga race-course last Spring because he knew him to be a professional thief. Mr. MORRISSEY was subsequently shot at by an unknown man, whom he always supposed to be CASEY. The deceased was always picking quarrels, and very fond of using his revolver on the smallest provocation, the result being his own violent death at last.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr GALVIN in the chair. The only business transacted was to direct the Commissioners of Public Works to pave Vesey and Clarke streets with Belgian pavement, and to order that the widow of the late Alderman RODERS be paid the salary due her husband during the present year. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Aldermen was unable to obtain a quorum yesterday.

Census Returns.

The following are the returns of population as presented to Marshal SHARPE, yesterday, by the census-takers:

Ward.	Dist.	Pop.	Ward.	Dist.	Pop.
XIII	2	4,155	X	5	2,766
IV	1	3,294	II	3	1,625
XXII	15	4,770			

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1231	Strickland vs. Goodkind.	1341	Peter vs. Hebers.
1234	Horan vs. O'Brien.	1346	Lathrop vs. Odell.
1237	Brigham vs. Market Savings Bank.	1347	Husted vs. Bailey.
1332	Schenck vs. Erben.	1348	Baker vs. Fowler.
1339	Roberts vs. Rorbert.	1349	Patterson vs. Rooke.
1342	Coles vs. Easton.	1350	Saunders vs. Andrews.
1344	Meng vs. Kurtz.	1351½	Rand vs. Weston.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 29.

By Judge Barnard.

Peter G. Noelke vs. Maria M. M. Noelke; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

A. T. White vs. Peter V. Yearance; motion denied.

Harley vs. Rowan; motion granted.

Felix Fuertes vs. Jubert Fortune et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Raynor vs. Randall; permission is given to defendant, Randall, to serve his proposed answer in this case, setting up any defense she may have on plaintiff or his attorney, within three days.

In the matter of the application of Mary Elizabeth Flynn, for the custody of Jane Flynn, an infant; custody of the child awarded to the mother. Poverty is no justification in a Court to take a mother's child away and give it to another.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.

By Judge Monell.

Garvin vs. Garvin; motion granted.

Strong vs. Simmons; judgment opened.

Beyer vs. Wilcher; order reducing bail from $2,500 to $500.

Townsend vs. The Glen's Falls Insurance Company, the Narraganset Insurance Company and the Merchants' Insurance Company; motions denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

McCall vs. Oberwarth et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, one of the newly-elected Judges of this Court, took his seat on the Bench at Chambers yesterday, for the first time.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 29.

Before Judge Barnard.

HABEAS CORPUS—DEFECTIVE COMMITMENT.

Catharine Stevens was brought up today on a writ of habeas corpus, and her discharge asked, on the ground of a defective commitment. The point raised by counsel was that the Court below sentenced her to six months' imprisonment on the Island, or otherwise to give a bond to keep the peace for six months, and that this kind of alternative judgment is not legal. The Court held that such a sentence by a criminal Court is illegal, and discharged the prisoner upon giving her own recognizance in the sum of $300.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

No cases set down for the 30th inst. Friday, Sept. 2, is the last day to file notes of issue for the first Monday September motion calendars.

By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk at Chambers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 29.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	111	5,000 Cen. P. R.G. bds	87½
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	10,000 do	88
41,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	1,000 Un. P. R. 1st	81⅛
9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	110	5,000 Jeff. R. 1st	91
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	10 Cen. Nat. Bk	104½
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c	60	100 Quicksilver M. Co	6⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	60	100 Mariposa Pref	10
10,000 do	b. c. 60	300 N. Y. C. & H. R	94⅝
3,000 Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	65½	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	89⅞
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. and July	73	20,000 do	b. c. 89⅞
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	90⅞	100 L. S. & M. S. R	91½
1,000 do	90	100 do	91⅞
2,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	82½	20 Chi. & N. W. Pref	85⅞
6,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	80	100 Col., C. & I. C. R	17

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	100 Am. M. U. Ex	40⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	200 do	40⅛
1,000 do	112⅛	50 U. S. Ex	41⅛
500 do	small 111⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	89⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3	111⅛	20,000 do	b. c. 89⅞
		200 L. S. & M. S. R	91⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110	100 do	b. 30 91⅛
2,500 do	b3. 110	200 Ill. Cen. R	135
450 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small	109⅞	40 do	135
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R., b.c.	113
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex. c.	60	100 Tol., W. & W	51⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	59¾	200 Del., L. & W. R	104½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	89¾	100 Bost., H. & E. R	3⅛
10,000 La. 6s, L. bds	73⅞	10 do	3⅝
100 Col., C. & I. C. R	17	100 Pac. M. S. Co	37⅛
200 Mar. Pref	b. c. 8	100 do	b30 38
		8 do	37⅞

MONDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

We remarked, in our weekly review, in the TIMES of Monday, (this morning,) that the Secretary of the Treasury could well afford to sell two, or even three, millions of Gold per week, in September and October, and ought to do so, in the interest of the Government, by turning Gold into United States 5-20s, and to protect the importers against another "pool," or combination, like that of last September. Since our review was sent to the press the official announcement comes from Washington that the sales of Gold in September will be at the rate of one million per week, and the purchases of 5-20s seven millions for the month. This notice comes from the Assistant Secretary, in the absence of Mr. BOUTWELL at his home in Massachusetts. It does not preclude larger sales per week, should the demands or position of the New York market require the increase, or the relative price of 5-20s clearly make it the interest of the Government to enlarge the exchange.

There is no question that the Government could readily exchange fifty millions of Gold between this and the First of November for 5-20s, or as much less as would suffice to bring the two together, as they stood early in July, just before the War troubles in Europe, without impairing the strength of the Treasury or inviting Bonds to any perceptible extent from Europe. The credit of and popular preference for United States 5-20s in England and on the Continent are already more decidedly pronounced than before the War, and after Peace returns we have every reason to believe they will be recognized as greater favorites than ever. The reasons for this are various, but prominent among the influences which are now working in our favor abroad is the promptness with which this country shipped twenty-five millions Gold, for the greater part in exchange for 5-20s returned under panic to this market, and its ability to consume and pay for forty or forty-five millions of Foreign Goods per month, pending the War in Europe.

In view of this most creditable position of American credit abroad, we should be loth to believe that the Administration at Washington will, under any circumstances, suffer the Gold market to be made the sport of such desperadoes as brought about the panic of last September, especially, as on turning their redundant (and, under present circumstances, wholly useless) balances into 5-20s, *they save 6 ₩ cent. Gold Interest ₩ annum to the Treasury for all time.* No one advises that the Treasury should buy these Bonds above their par in Gold, and if twenty in place of fifty millions extra sales of Gold will bring them to par, the Administration will have done its whole duty in the premises and the $200,000,000 of five per cent. Stock authorized at the last session of Congress, could then be successfully offered in exchange for larger sums of 5-20s, and thus further reduce the Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Debt two millions per annum. Our deliberate conviction is that on the reassembling of Congress in December, the Secretary will have it in his power to announce that the Principal of the Funded Debt of the United States which fell to his charge in March, 1869, as $2,107,000,000 at an annual Interest charge of $124,000,000, has been reduced to $1,900,000,000, and the yearly interest charge to $110,000,000. The former is already down to $1,970,000,000 and the Interest to $116,000,000 per annum.

The Gold Market today has ruled comparatively firm, 116¼@116⅝@116¼@116⅜, standing at 3 o'clock at the closing figure 116⅜ ₩ cent. of Saturday night. The buyers for the advance are strengthened by the announcement from Washington that the Treasury sales will continue through September at the rate of a million per week, while the Customs and Export demands are likely to be five millions per week. But we do not understand the official notice as precluding larger sales of Gold than $1,000,000 per week, or larger purchases of United States 5-20s than seven millions for the month. The Gold averages at Bank could scarcely bear continued reduction at the rate of the last six weeks, without inviting combinations in the Gold Room to put up the price on the scarcity of supply outside the Treasury, and we do not believe that the Government will suffer them to be put to the trial with about eighty millions surplus Gold in the Treasury. The War bulletins of the day had no effect on the Gold Market, although favorably to the Prussian side and to that extent on the side of Peace.

The other Wall-street markets open this week under the same dull and very indifferent feeling as noted at the close on Saturday last. The Foreign Exchange rates are steady at 109⅝@⅞ ₩ cent. 60 days London, and 110¼ ₩ cent. short sight. We hear of no export demand, yet, for Gold for Wednesday's steamers. Money is in free supply to the Brokers at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call loan. The declining averages of the Banks in Gold and Greenbacks make them cautious in lending Money on time and in discounting Merchant paper, except of very short dates, and then at full 7 ₩ cent. The Controller of the Currency, in reply to an inquiry on the subject from one of our contemporaries, writes that the process of substituting new National Bank Currency for Treasury Three ₩ cents will be very gradual at the outset. He doubts whether more than $1,500,000 of the Three ₩ cents will be retired before December.

The Public Funds, though sluggish in movement, were generally ⅛ ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday. The leading dealers are generally out of stock, and are thus rendered, for the moment, indifferent to a rise. The public, however, are not sellers to any marked extent.

The Railway speculation, if the few transactions of the day can be designated as speculation, is so dull that the Long Room of the Stock Exchange is almost deserted by 3¼ o'clock, and the Board Rooms upstairs at 10¼ A. M., and between 1 and 2 P. M. scarcely half attended. The variations in the quotations from Saturday, are wholly unimportant.

After the late Boards the following prices were made as compared with Saturday afternoon.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 29.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110
American Gold Coin	116⅜	116⅜
Bills on London at Sight	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	59⅞	60
New-York Central and Hudson	94	94⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	89⅞
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	112⅞
North-western Common	81	81⅛
North-western Preferred	85⅞	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	37⅛	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅞	59⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29⅞
New-Jersey Central	101⅞	101⅞
Toledo and Wabash	51	51

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1870.

Gold receipts	$649,333 60
Gold payments	655,868 82
Gold balance	84,838,898 93
Currency receipts	219,528 68
Currency payments	382,619 50
Currency balance	8,552,261 10
Customs	554,000 00
Canceled gold certificates to Washington	825,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ c. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110
6 ₩ c. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg	108
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup	108⅞
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	111⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex. coup	61⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ cent. '86	108
Tennessee 6s, n. bds	59⅞	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex. coup	65½	Ill. Canal bonds '70	100
Virginia 6s, n. bds	65	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	81	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, n. bds	91	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	45⅛	Ind. 5 ₩ cent	97
N. C. Fund'g Act '66	30	Mich. 6 ₩ cent. '73	97
N. C. Fund'g Act '68	24	Mich. 6 ₩ cent. '78	97
N. C. 6s, n. bds	21⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ cent. '83	97
N. C. 6s, Special Tax	23⅛	N. Y. reg. B. L	107
S. C. 6s, n. bds	73	N. Y. coup. B. L	107
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '72	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '73	107
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 7s, Canal L. '74	107
Louisiana 6s, L. bds	73⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75	107
Louisiana 8s, L. bds	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77	107
California 7s	113	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '76	107
Connecticut 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '74	101
Alabama 8s	99⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '75	100
Ohio 6 ₩ cent. '81	100⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	89	Tol., W. & W.C.S.F.	81
N. Y. C. 7s conv. '76	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80
Erie 1st Ext	99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	70	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85	103	Morris & Essex 2d	94⅛
Harlem 1st	100⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	100⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs.	95⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Mi.So. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₩ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	92⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds.	87⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	82
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	81⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '70	110	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	88
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st Bs.	95⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Del., L. & West. 1st	93	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	81⅛
Del., L. & West. 2d	94	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	88	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	75
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	130	Importers' & Traders'	150
Mechanics'	132	Park	150
America	130	Fourth National	103
City	210	Ninth National	112
Phenix	102	Tenth National	123
Tradesmen's	150	Oriental	130
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Bkrs.' & Brokers' Ass.	102
Seventh Ward	110	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
State of New-York	112	Maryland Coal Co.	12
Commerce	123	Canton Co., Baltimore	60⅛
Broadway	230	Cons. Coal of Mary'd	25⅛
Mercantile	125	Cumb. Coal & Iron	25
American Exchange	114	Western Union Tel.	33⅞
Chatham	165	Quicksilver Mining	6⅛
Hanover	105	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Irving	125	Mariposa Preferred	8⅛
Citizens'	120	Mariposa Trust. Cts.	6
People's	140	Adams Express	60⅛
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Express	12⅛
Market	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	3⅛
Nassau	110	American Express	40
Corn Exchange	129	United States Ex.	40⅛
Continental	92⅛	Pacific Mail	37⅛
St. Nicholas	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅞	101⅞
City 6s, New	101⅞	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	114⅞	115
Pennsylvania Central	..	58⅛
Reading	..	48⅛
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	58
Catawissa Preferred	..	36
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	27
Northern Central	44	44⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88⅛

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co. will pay the 1st of September coupon on the 10 ₩ cent. Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Road.

Des Moines Valley Railroad earnings for

Third week August, 1870	$22,176 77
Third week August, 1869	18,102 13
Increase	$4,074 40

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"According to the agreement entered into by the working men and operators, a committee of five from each side met in Pottsville Aug. 7 to fix the rate of wages for August. According to the agreement the average price for the month was to be obtained by referring to the books of five firms selected by both parties.

After a careful examination of the accounts, we find the average price of coal from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20 to be $2 65½, thus reducing the wages 8½ per cent. below basis. Signed by the several members of the two Committees representing the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Working Men's Association.

This $2 65½ is the average price of coal at Port Carbon, and accordingly the wages of the miners and laborers will be reduced 8½ per cent. from the $3 basis. In the Shamokin region a similar committee found the average price of the month to be $1 84.

The next monthly auction sale of 90,000 tons of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, will take place in New-York on next Wednesday. No advance in prices is looked for at this sale, and a decline is even thought probable.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company, in the early part of the week, following in the wake of the Reading, announced an advance of 20 cents ₩ ton in September. This is bad for the operators at present prices. But of course the railroads must have a finger in the pie.

At Mauch Chunk there were transported over both railroads and canal during the past week 106,933.15 tons, against 117,598.10 tons the previous week, a decrease of 10,664.15 tons. During the corresponding week last year, 102,011.05 tons were transported, which shows an increase for the week of 1870 of 4,922.10 tons. Prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are 40 cents ₩ ton higher than the quotations:

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 75@$4 90; do. Steam-boat, $4 25@$4 40; do. Broken, $4 50@$4 70; do. Egg, $4 50@$4 70; do. Stove, $4 50@$4 70; do. Chestnut, $3 70@$3 75; Shamokin Steam-boat, $4 50; do. Broken, $4 75; do. Egg, $4 75; do. Stove, $4 75; do. Chestnut, $4.

Current rates of freight from Port Richmond for week ending Aug. 26:

Bangor, $2 30@$2 35; Portland, $2 70; Portsmouth, $2 60@$2 75; Boston, $2 70@$2 75; Gloucester, $2 85; Lynn and do., $2 70; Manchester, $3; New-Bedford, $2 25; Roxbury, $2 80@$2 85; Salem, $2 70; Weymouth, $2 85; Bristol, $2 30; Newport, $2 20; Providence, $2 20@$2 25; Allyn's Point, $2 20; Hartford, $2 25; Middletown, $2 25; Norwich and low, $2 25; Albany, $1 90; Brooklyn, $1 35@$1 40; New-York, $1 35@$1 40; Sag Harbor, $2 10; Westchester, $1 70; Jersey City, $1 35; Georgetown, $1 80; Washington, $1 80; Richmond, $1 65@$1 70; Charleston, $3.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 83 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Barter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Moss, bales	25
Beeswax, pkgs.	4	Spirits Turps., bbls.	60
Cotton, bales	3,465	Rosin, bbls.	1,076
Cotton-seed, bags	1,200	Pork, bbls.	127
Copper, bbls.	29	Cut-meats, pkgs.	135
Copper, cakes	685	Lard, tcs.	161
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	214	Butter, pkgs.	1,588
Eggs, bbls.	847	Cheese, boxes	8,091
Flour, bbls.	19,034	Stearine, pkgs.	16
Wheat, bushels	58,460	Tallow, pkgs.	59
Corn, bushels	15,820	Pea-nuts, bags	66
Oats, bushels	31,820	Oil-cake, pkgs.	900
Malt, bushels	2,370	Starch, boxes	705
Grass-seed, bushels	234	Sumac, bags	194
Hemp, bales	47	Tobacco, hhds.	29
Hops, bales	20	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,331
Hides, number	4,459	Whisky, bbls.	410
Hides, bdls.	848	Wool, bales	2,671
Leather, sides	4,314	Pecans, pkgs.	34

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *L'Invidia*, for Barcelona, 81,120 staves.

By the brig *S. P. Smith*, for Palermo, 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,649 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls have been very dull at $6@$6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for Rio at steady prices; sales, 2,500 bags by the *Fuen*, 2,000 bags by the *Isorta*, and 100 bags by the *Merrymac* on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at unaltered figures. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but steady; sales, 577 bales for early delivery, including 24 bales in shippers, 538 bales to spinners, and 5 bales to speculators. Also 1,400 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, 18c.@19½c.; 1,000 bales, basis Low Middling, September, 17½c.@17⅝c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	19	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅝	20	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅝	22	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	3,465
Receipts last week	5,856
Receipts the preceding week	4,121
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1869	768,717
Receipts same time preceding year	646,517
Receipts for year ending Jan. 1, 1870	652,196
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	588,720
Export clearances since our last	..
Exports since Sept. 1	495,557
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,252,387
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	24,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request for shipment and home use at easier and irregular prices. Some export call has been noted for extra State on the basis of $5 25@$5 40 for fair to good grades, in straight lots, but the principal holders have been unwilling to sell at these figures. A light shipping business was transacted in Spring extras within this range. Trade and family brands have been very dull and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,400 bbls., including low grades to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 15@$5 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 70@$5 80; very good to very choice do., at $5 90@$6 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 90; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Extra Ohio at $5 80@$6 25 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 15@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 40
Superfine State and Western	5 15@ 5 35
Extra State	5 40@ 6 40
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 80@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 30@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 95@ 6 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping rates. Sales reported since our last of 650 bbls. in lots, at about $5 90@$6 75 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 75@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive and depressed, ranging from $4 15@$6 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl. Sales of 150 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet and heavy at $5@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, $5 50 for Southern, and $5 75@$5 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 125 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, smearing and ordinary	$5 90@$6 00
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 00@ 6 75
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 75@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 6 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 5 85
Corn-meal, puncheons	26 00@28 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown less animation, though, in most instances, buyers have had any existing advantage. Red and Amber Wheat have been less sought after, and, though the offerings have been on a restricted scale, prices have exhibited less buoyancy. Inferior grades of Red Western (Winter) were placed in small lots at from $1 20@$1 30; fair ordinary Amber was sold at $1 27@$1 32, including a full boat-load at the latter rate; and fair very good Amber at $1 35@$1 43, with some choice lots of new Southern as high as $1 48@$1 67 ₩ bushel. No. 1 Spring White attracted very little attention, and was more or less nominal in price. There was a moderate call noted, chiefly from export buyers, for No. 2 Spring, mostly from $1 12@$1 22 for fair Ordinary to very good steamer grades, and $1 25 for ordinary sailing-vessel Milwaukee; also, some shipping inquiry for No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 18; mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 16, and Rejected Spring at $1 00@$1 08, ₩ bushel. White Wheat was neglected and nominal in price in a wholesale way. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 136,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65 in car lots; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 25@$1 42, chiefly at $1 30@$1 42; No. 1 Spring, part car lots, at $1 30@$1 32 for Old; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 27@$1 23 for soft and warm to very good Milwaukee, and $1 15@$1 21 for Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 13@$1 15; mixed, Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 16; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 09; Amber State at $1 40@$1 42; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 47; White Southern at $1 60@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, almost exclusively for trade purposes, at about steady prices, most of the business having been in sound mixed Western at 86c.@87c., chiefly at 86c. ₩ bushel. Yellow Western has been in some demand, mainly at 90c., and White do. chiefly at $1 04@$1 05 ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last, of 55,000 bushels, at 82c.@87c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing at about 85c. for sound lots, 80c.@81c., chiefly at 90c. for Yellow Western and State; $1 00@$1 10, chiefly at $1 04@$1 05 for White do., and 75c.@82c. for unsound, ₩ bushel. Rye has been quiet and heavy on the basis of 88c.@95c. for Western and Southern, ₩ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels Western at 90c.@93c. Barley continues quiet and irregular. Barley Malt has been in more request at from $1 25 for State and $1 20@$1 30 for Canada, ₩ bushel; sales, 4,500 bushels. Oats have been in moderately active demand, at somewhat stronger prices for desirable lots of new, but at less buoyant rates for old. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 73,000 bushels, at 50c.@52c., as extremes, for old Mixed Western; 47c.@57½c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White State, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₩ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, August 29, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,432,114	Barley	107,374
Corn	694,367	Malt	141,093
Oats	269,381	Peas	14,721
Rye	44,239		

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. New continues quiet as from 80c.@$1 10, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at from 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive yet steady at from 10c.@..c. for crops of 1869, ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 5c.@15c.; Western, 5c.@15c.; Eastern, 5c.@14c.@20c.; Michigan, 5c.@14c.@20c.; Ohio, 5c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.@18c.; Old Olds, 2c.@5c. ₩ lb. The receipts have been 20 bales.

METALS—Copper, Iron, Lead and Spelter have been quiet at about former rates. Straits Tin shows a further yielding in price, with sales reported of 400 slabs at 31½c.@31¾c., closing at about 31¼c., gold, ₩ lb. Other kinds of Tin remain as last noticed.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at irregular prices; 180 hhds. Demerara changed hands on private terms. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 47c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 28c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ₩ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	26c.@30c.
Cuba Clayed	24c.@27c.	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	28c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	47c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been scarce and wanted at $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been dull, since our last, at $2 75 for Wilmington, and $2 50 for Washington, which latter is in light stock. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand and firmer, on the basis of 40c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon; sales, 115 bbls. in lots. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@40c. ₩ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Rosin, $1 87½@$7 50 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quiet since our last. The offerings have been light, particularly for early delivery, and holders have been claiming rather stronger prices. The export inquiry has been limited, and there has been but little disposition shown to purchase on speculative account. Crude, in bulk, has been inactive, and quoted at from 13c.@13½c. ₩ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, has been very dull and unsettled in price. At the Creek there has been a limited inquiry noted for prompt and forward delivery, with increased firmness in prices, the closing quotations having been $3 25@$3 30 on the Upper, and $3 40@$3 50 on the Lower Roads, ₩ bbl. Early in the day equal to 4,000 bbls. were disposed of on the Upper Road, seller sixty days, at $3 10 ₩ bbl. Refined Oil has been in moderate request here at 26½c. for Standard White, which has been generally held at 27c. for prompt delivery, ₩ gallon. No important dealings were reported. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 25¼c.@25⅜c.; 1,000 bbls. do., September, at 25¼c.; and 4,000 bbls. do., October and November, at 24½c. ₩ gallon. The export clearances hence include 500 bbls. and 4,649 cases for Palermo. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request within a range of from 30c.@32c., as extremes, ₩ gallon; sales 1,500 cases. Naphtha has been in more demand at 10c. in shipping order, 10c.@10½c. in cases, and 8½c.@9½c. in bulk, ₩ gallon. Sales 2,000 bbls., in shipping order, and 4,100 cases, at our quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet since our last at less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 25 for Western Mess; $26@$26 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 25@$28 50 for Thin Mess; $28 75@$29 50 for City Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut-meats continue inactive at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 90 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21¼c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon has been in light demand at about 15½c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₩ lb.; sales, 50 boxes. Lard has been quiet but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 85 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@17⅛c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16⅛c.@16¼c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅝c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₩ lb.; also, 450 tcs. prime steam, seller August, 16⅜c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in light demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $30@$33 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet and at from $28@$33 for new [illegible] Western, ₩ bbl. The finer grades of Butter have been in demand and firm. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,588 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at from 10c.@13¼c. as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 8,091 boxes.

SEEDS—In addition to the free sales of Calcutta Linseed, reported in our last, 4,000 bags to arrive, have been disposed of on private terms, the current quotation being yet $2 22½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in pretty fair demand and steady in price. Sales 1,600 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9c.@10c., and 150 boxes Havana at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 50,846 hhds., 112,338 boxes and 300,000 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10½c.@10⅞c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅞c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at 11½c.@13⅛c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 81,500 lbs. at 9½c.@9¾c. for inferior to prime; 36,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and irregular; sales, 325 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pkgs., at 93½c.@93c. for inferior to prime brands ₩ gallon; receipts, 410 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown rather more firmness, but has been without activity. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at ½d.@⅝d.; 45,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; and 2,600 boxes Cheese at 35s. ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₩ bushel. For a Baltic port, a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. From Sicily, an American brig of 314 tons capacity, with Fruit, on private terms. For Malta, some case Oil at 18c., gold, ₩ case.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Monday, Aug. 29, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good class packages.

BUTTER—The market for Butter, presents no new feature since our last report. Receipts of all grades of State and Western stock continue ample for every requirement, and the market drags heavily at our unchanged quotations. Our present quotations are attracting the interest and attention of the dairymen of Canada, and notwithstanding the duty of four cents per pound, gold, considerable quantities are on the way to this market to compete with our own make.

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₩ lb.	38@39
State firkins, light colored, ₩ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₩ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₩ lb.	30@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₩ lb.	33@36
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₩ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₩ lb.	40@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₩ lb.	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₩ lb.	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₩ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₩ lb.	25@27
Western tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	22@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ₩ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₩ lb.	15@17

CHEESE—The depression in the market for Cheese fully noted in our last report, continued until the close of last week. Fine and extra Factories of Cheese maintained their prices, although but very few were rated by buyers as either fine or extra. A few really extra Cheese were sold at 13½c.@14c., but the latter rate could not be established as a quotation. The export for the week ending on Saturday was 20,374 boxes, which, owing to comparative light receipts, well cleared the market of old stock, but the larger portion of the export was inferior and damaged stock, purchased at from 6c. to 8c. ₩ lb. The market closes quietly at our unchanged quotations.

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	12½@13¼
State Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	11 @12
State Factories, ordinary, ₩ lb.	8 @10
State Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	6 @10
State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	12 @13¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₩ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₩ lb.	8 @10

POULTRY AND GAME—Fowls and chickens have come forward faster than the market would take for the past few days, and prices have necessarily declined. Trade continues good, but while receipts change so suddenly from heavy to light, and reverse, steady prices cannot be expected.

LIVE POULTRY.

Ducks, ₩ pair	$ 75@ 88
Geese, ₩ pair	1 50@ 1 75
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	20@ 21
Fowls, ₩ lb.	15@ 18
Spring Chickens, ₩ lb.	17@ 18
Woodcock, ₩ pair	1 00@ 1 12

EGGS—With a market well supplied with fruits of all kinds, the demand for eggs is very light, and prices are easier.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₩ dozen	23@24
Western, loss off, ₩ dozen	22@22
Canada, loss off, ₩ dozen	22@22½

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are unchanged; the demand rules light for small prime parcels.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ₩ bushel	$2 30@2 40
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₩ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Medium, prime, ₩ bushel	1 80@ 1 90
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 50@ 1 60
Beans, Pea, prime, ₩ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Assorted, common, ₩ bushel	1 00@ 1 25
Peas, Canada, free, ₩ bushel	1 30@ 1 32

VEGETABLES—The high price of Potatoes has brought forward a more liberal supply, and the market is again easier. Sweets are in good demand, though at lower rates.

Potatoes, Early Rose, ₩ bbl.	$2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Dyckman, ₩ bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Jackson White, ₩ bbl.	2 50@ 2 75
Potatoes, Dyright, ₩ bbl.	2 75@ 3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl.	4 50@ 5 50
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Cabbages, ₩ 100	7 00@10 00
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	25@ 50
Turnips, ₩ bbl.	2 00@ 2 25
Green Corn, ₩ 100	50@ 1 25
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl.	@ 75

FRUITS—The market is well stocked with all the different varieties, and trade is good.

Peaches, Delaware, ₩ crate	$1 50@2 00
Peaches, Delaware, ₩ basket	75@1 25
Peaches, Delaware, fancy, ₩ basket	1 00@2 00
Peaches, Jersey, ₩ basket	50@1 00
Grapes, Delaware, ₩ lb.	18@ 20
Grapes, Hartford, ₩ lb.	10@ 12
Apples, Red Astrakan, ₩ bbl.	1 50@2 00
Apples, Sour-bough, ₩ bbl.	1 00@1 50
Apples, Sweet-bough, ₩ bbl.	1 00@1 25
Apples, common, ₩ bbl.	50@ 75
Plums, good, ₩ bushel	2 00@2 50
Plums, common, ₩ bushel	1 00@1 50
Whortleberries, ₩ bushel	3 00@4 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₩ bbl.	4 00@8 00
Pears, Duchess, ₩ bbl.	4 00@6 00
Pears, cooking, ₩ bbl.	1 50@2 50
Musk-melons, ₩ bbl.	25@ 75
Water-melons, ₩ 100	5 00@20 00

DRIED FRUIT—The market is without material change, though prices for old Apples are somewhat easier.

Apples, Sliced, ₩ lb.	9½@10½
Apples, State, good to prime, ₩ lb.	5 @ 8
Apples, Western, good to prime, ₩ lb.	5 @ 8
Apples, Southern, New, good to prime, ₩ lb.	5 @ 7
Apples, Southern, New, fair, ₩ lb.	3 @ 4
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ₩ lb.	18 @18
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ₩ lb.	12 @15
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ₩ lb.	5¼@ 6¾
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₩ lb.	5 @ 5½
Blackberries, ₩ lb.	18 @20
Raspberries, ₩ lb.	27 @28
Cherries, ₩ lb.	20 @22
Plums, ₩ lb.	18 @20

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Rough Flaxseed, ₩ bushel	$2 25@2 40
Timothy-seed, ₩ bushel	4 50@ 5 00
Bees-wax, ₩ lb.	34@ 36
Broom-corn, Red, ₩ lb.	7@ 9
Broom-corn, Green, ₩ lb.	9@ 12
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₩ lb.	11@ 12
Clover-seed, prime, ₩ lb.	14@ 14
Ginseng, ₩ lb.	67@ 70
Vinegar, Cider, ₩ gallon	20@ 22
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ₩ lb.	80@ 82

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

The trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was much hindered by the over-supply of inferior Cattle. Texan Steers, lean and travel-stained, thronged the pens, and sold for from 8½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Inferior Steers from Canada and Michigan sold for from 11½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., while other grades, running from fair to good, sold for from 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb. A few choice Kentucky Steers sold as high as 17c. ₩ lb., but farmers must recollect that they were quite choice. Sheep were dull, and sold for from 3½c.@6c. ₩ lb.; but it was only good Sheep and Lambs that met a fair demand. Milch Cows are stationary at low rates. At One Hundredth-street Market they sold from $35@$70 ₩ head. Native animals, extra grades, sold for from $65@$90 ₩ head. At Chamberlin's Yards rates were higher, running from $50@$75@$90 ₩ head. The grades were better. Hogs are steady at our last quotations.

SALES TODAY.

R. MURRY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 35 Illinois Steers, fair Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. G. W. MARTIN sold for self 30 State Steers, from fair to good, from 14½c.@16c. ₩ lb.; weight 7 cwt.; these Cattle were quite in good order, coming fresh from Westchester County. R. RICHARDSON sold for self 21 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt. J. H. WILLIAMS sold for self 50 Ohio Steers, a good lot, from 15c.@16½c. ₩ lb.; weight 7½ cwt.; 3 head of this lot sold at 15½c. ₩ lb. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 33 Illinois Steers, good Cattle, from 15c.@16½c. ₩ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.; also for self 32 Ohio Steers, good Cattle, at 16½c. all round; weight 7¾ cwt.; and again, 37 Ohio Steers, light Cattle, suited for stores, from 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 25 Texan Steers, very common Cattle, at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; also 111 Texan Steers, good for such like, and grazed in Illinois, from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; again, 19 Michigan Steers, common rough Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, 21 Canada Steers and Bulls, a common, poor lot, at 11½c. ₩ lb. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 45 Iowa Steers, good class of common Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 38 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from fair to good, from 15c.@16½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 54 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 96 Illinois Steers, from 14½c.@16½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for same, 119 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 50 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good from 15½c.@16½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 127 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, with a choice top, from 15c.@17c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and again, for same, 231 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 14c.@15c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 4 Sheep, weight 480 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 266 Sheep, weight 20,730 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 139 Sheep, weight 11,220 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 53 Sheep, weight 3,965 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,600 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 3,565 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 5 Lambs, weight 460 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 1 Lamb, weight 70 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 358 Lambs, weight 25,146 lbs., at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 99 Sheep, weight 7,810 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 20 Sheep, culls, sold at $2 25 ₩ head; 7 Sheep, culls, sold at $2 ₩ head; 25 Sheep, culls, sold at $2 50 ₩ head. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by above firm for week ending Monday, Aug. 29, 1870: 7,000 Sheep and Lambs; price received, $37,115 37. J. KIRBY sold one Calf, weight 140 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 330 lbs., at 11c. ₩ lb.; 4 Calves, weight 1,010 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb. (these were coarse grassers;) 294 Lambs, weight 18,605 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 2,430 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 2,400 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 81 Sheep, weight 6,615 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 1,140 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 66 Sheep, weight 5,280 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 870 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 126 Lambs, weight 7,840 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 65 Lambs, weight 3,940 lbs., at 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 40 Lambs, weight 3,440 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 210 State Lambs, weight 11,690 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 9 Lambs, Canadas, weight 555 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 100 State Lambs, weight 6,000 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 75 Sheep, culls, weight 1,785 lbs., at 3½c. ₩ lb.; 204 Canada Lambs, weight 12,080 lbs., at 9¼c. ₩ lb.; 7 Canada Sheep, weight 630 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

ASBURY & LEROB sold 673 State Sheep, weight 56,830 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 345 poor Canada Lambs, weight 12,345 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb. Trade was fair; 12 cars arrived this morning; all sold out at 11:30 A. M.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

11 fresh cars of Hogs arrived, not quite sold at noon. Prices 15c.@15¾c. for City dressed; no quotations of live rates.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending Aug. 29, 1870: 3,677 head of horned Cattle, 34 Milch Cows, 339 Veals, 672 Sheep.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 73 AND 77 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected at above yards for week ending August 29, 1870: 1,300 Sheep and Lambs, price of Sheep, 5c.@7½c. ₩ lb., price of Lambs, 8c.@10c. ₩ lb.; 80 Beeves from 16c.@16c. ₩ lb.; 30 Cows and Calves sold together at $60@$80@$100 ₩ head; 40 Veals from 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
TRUE AS STEEL. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louise Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	[illegible]
Two copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. Address

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 34 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from Arlon, in Luxembourg, of Sunday evening, says that fighting had been in progress at Dun, near the Belgian frontier, all day, the firing continuing until late into the night. An official dispatch from Paris, taken in connection with this, indicates a movement of the Prussians from about Chalons and the valley of the Aube to the northward, by way of Suppes, Sommepy, Monthois, toward Vouziers and Rethel, within a few miles of the scene of the reported fighting. A London telegram of yesterday morning announces a concentration of Prussians in the valley of the Aube toward Sommepy. Another dispatch says that the Prussian lancers occupy Montmédy, which lies to the northward of Dun, and nearer the Belgian frontier. A London dispatch says the reported victory of the French on the Meuse, referring to the report of a repulse of the Prussians at Verdun, probably, is denied, the French representing that MCMAHON is not ready to fight. The Landwehr, says a London telegram, are investing Thionville. A Paris dispatch says much may depend on the battle to be fought near Rethel, which may occur at any moment. A London dispatch says the Emperor's head-quarters were at Vousiers. The same dispatch says the Crown Prince is moving northward, and will encounter MCMAHON west of Rheims and Epernay. A report is that the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Attigny, west of Vouziers. Twenty-five thousand Germans passed Joinville in the direction of Wassy and Montiérender, or toward the valleys of the Marne and Aube respectively. A force of 20,000 cavalry passed through Chalons going toward Epernay.

Gen. TROCHU has ordered all natives of the countries now at war with France not naturalized citizens to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days, under pain of trial by military law, unless special permission to remain is received from the Governor of Paris—the General himself. The London Times again asserts that the city of Paris "must and will" be saved, but the removal of the seat of Government is an indispensable necessity to such a result. M. THIERS on Sunday assured the Committee of Defense that the Prussians would never reach the city without a complete victory over the French Army, and even then their stay would be short. The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an article acknowledging that the road to Paris is open, and that, according to the daily progress of the invaders, six days would bring them to the city; their scouts might arrive sooner. The authorities had done their duty in warning France that Paris must wait resolutely, and make the most of every delay. The city would be ready. The *Opinion Nationale* says the Duke of PALIKAO must have entire control in the crisis, and no interference from other officials. The first cannon shot would dispel all political differences. The Minister of War declared yesterday that he can supply arms to an immense force of the Garde Nationale, in addition to that already armed. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce made a statement of the resources of the city in the way of food. Flour, rice, potatoes and fresh vegetables of all sorts were in abundance, together with salt pork and fish, and live stock, with supplies to sustain them in case of siege, and salt, spices, and coffee and sugar; in short, enough to support the population through a three months' siege. A London dispatch says the Bois de Boulogne is full of cattle, to be used in case of siege. Our special dispatch from Washington, however, represents that French people, writing to American friends from Paris, give a gloomy picture. No confidence is felt in the leaders, and many non-combatants are preparing to leave for the southern provinces. These letters do not speak hopefully of raising new armies in time to act against the present invaders. A note from the Prefect of the Seine advises all citizens of Paris to supply themselves with food, and all incapable of military service to leave Paris. The people from the suburbs are moving into the city, as many of their buildings are to be leveled. A letter from Paris, received in London, says there are 200,000 good troops in the city, and fresh thousands, well-armed, arrive hourly.

According to a Brussels dispatch, Marshal BAZAINE is "under the walls of Metz." Prussian reports say that typhus fever is raging in Metz among the troops, and a London telegram says 10,000 peasants and 15,000 wounded soldiers are shut up there, and confirms the statement regarding fever. Phalsbourg and Strasbourg still hold out. The Irish "war fever" is said to be intense, and funds to aid the French wounded come in rapidly. M. EMILE OLLIVIER and his family have arrived in Florence.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Formidable disturbances are apprehended in Spain. The northern provinces are said to be swarming with Carlists....The Irish field-hands in the North of England have suddenly left for home, and there are fears that mischief is brewing in Ireland.

GENERAL.

A railroad accident occurred yesterday near Trenton, N. J., whereby one man was killed and several others injured. The train was hurrying to make up lost time, and jumped from the track at a switch.

Eight negroes concerned in the riot at Louisville, Ga., have been arrested and lodged in jail at Macon.

The Police of Salt Lake City made an onslaught on the property of PAUL ENGLEBRECHT on Saturday last, and destroyed stock valued at $20,000, because he appealed from the decision of a Police Court. Yesterday the United States Marshal arrested the City Marshal, Chief of Police and all the deputy officials concerned in the proceeding.

Hostilities are anticipated from the Papote Indians in California.

The Supreme Court of New-Hampshire yesterday decided that towns cannot delegate to a committee the power to grant a gratuity of money to aid in the construction of a railroad.

A fire occurred at Rondout yesterday, which destroyed several buildings, and fourteen horses. The loss amounted to about $30,000.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday morning at Preston Slope No. 3, Girardville, Penn., by which six men were killed and one injured.

EZRA C. C. CHASE, Treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank at Buffalo, hung himself yesterday afternoon in the attic of his own house. No cause for the act is assigned.

A violent storm passed over Buffalo yesterday afternoon, causing considerable damage to property. A man, woman and child were killed by a railroad train in consequence of the confusion and darkness created by the storm.

An express train from Cincinnati ran off the track at Greenbush yesterday morning, and a brakeman and one passenger were killed. A misplaced switch caused the accident.

CONNERS, who drowned the boy at Charlestown, Mass., some time ago, died at the State Prison on Sunday night.

The schooner *E. B. Gossett* sunk with a cargo of plaster and stone near Oswego on Saturday night last.

T. J. MITCHELL and FELIX ROANE, accused of the murder of JOHN W. STEVENS, in North Carolina, have been bound over in the sum of $5,000 each for trial.

In the match of lacrosse at Toronto on Sunday, the Knickerbocker Club, of this City, won the first two games and the Toronto Club the last three.

The twenty-fifth volume of the "Roll of Honor" is now going through the press. Three or four volumes more will be necessary to complete the work.

First Lieut. EDWIN LESLEY, of the artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, has been cashiered by a Court-martial, with loss of all pay and allowances, and the further punishment of having his name and crime published in the newspapers of Washington and Ohio.

JACOB BERNARD and MARCUS RASHKOWSKY were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with smuggling $10,000 worth of lace from the steamer *Holland*, which sails from Liverpool to this port. They were held to answer on Wednesday next in $5,000 each.

The Approaching Campaign.

A careful review of State and City politics, by a writer who has been well known to the readers of the TIMES for years past, will be found in another part of our paper this morning. He has described the opinions which prevail generally in Republican circles, with reference to the approaching campaign, and especially in reference to the nomination for Governor. The names mentioned are those which are in everybody's mouth, but no useful purpose could be accomplished by attempting to anticipate the work of the Convention, in selecting from the list the man who is most likely to lead the party to victory. It is not too much, we hope, to assume that whatever may be the decision of the Convention, it will be such as to receive the approval and support of the great body of Republicans. No one man who could be put in nomination would be the first favorite in any Republican circle. There would be disappointment, perhaps disgust, in one direction or other. But it is the duty of every man who can detach his mind from personal prejudices and considerations to stand by his party at this juncture—to stand by it to the last; and to work honestly and faithfully for the recovery of the State, even although he should find that "his candidate" had been passed over.

For our own part, we desire to see the Convention approach its duties undisturbed, as much as possible, by outside clamor. We have intrusted to our delegates the task of nominating for Governor the most likely man they can find for the post. With the intrigues which are going on meanwhile we trust they will trouble themselves as little as they can help. Suggestions will be made to them, with the best intentions, from many quarters, but we question whether these suggestions will add very much to the information or foresight they already possess. At present there is a great deal of talk about persons, and very little about a policy. The Convention will not fall into the mistake of supposing that a mere name, no matter how much respected that name may be, will suffice to win the campaign, without something substantial at the back of it. The platform and the nominations must alike be as strong as they can possibly be made. For the rest, we can only repeat our earnest hope that patriotic and earnest-minded Republicans will be able to say "well done" to the Convention when its labors are finished, and that it will be possible to work with all our united strength for the success of the ticket.

A Respite for Paris.

The probabilities now are that a large part if not the whole, of the force under the Crown Prince has been turned northward for the purpose of dealing another deadly blow at MCMAHON. This may give the defenders of Paris a little more breathing time; and, for the reasons which we stated yesterday, the movement seems in every respect a skillful one. With MCMAHON permanently disabled, the advance upon Paris could be renewed under circumstances tenfold more advantageous to the Germans.

The new line of operations will once more remind the reader of that inequality in the present contest, which no degree of courage or endurance on the part of the French seems likely to overcome. It arises from the fact that in Germany every man may safely be intrusted with arms. In France it is all different. The soldiers which the Government created might be found arrayed against the Government itself. Hence the Emperor has always been afraid of the Garde Mobile, instead of being able to rely upon it as his second great resource. In Germany, although prior to 1866 there was much discontent at the heavy sacrifices demanded from the people by the Government, there has been no serious danger of revolution. Thus it arises that all classes of citizens could be intrusted with arms. Notwithstanding the immense armies already in active service, there is said to be another host of 350,000 men who have not yet seen a shot fired in this campaign, awaiting the turn of events eastward of the Rhine. If the German armies which first went into the field were annihilated, other armies equally powerful could be brought to the front. France is in no condition to make such an effort as that. Her bulwark is broken down when BAZAINE and MCMAHON are deprived of all power of doing further mischief. BAZAINE has been "bottled up" ever since the 6th of August. MCMAHON has been drifting wildly over the country. There has been no third army to cause the slightest embarrassment to the Crown Prince. The armies of France—of glorious, martial France, which has hitherto been regarded as an almost invincible power in the world—were paralyzed in less than a week, and the French people were virtually left to defend themselves as best they could.

We pointed out when the war first began that the longer it lasted the more would this difference in military organization tell against France. What Gen. GRANT described as the "process of attrition" would in time wear away the French forces. Thus far our predictions have been signally verified. But if we desire an impartial review of the situation, it is necessary to bear in mind that thirty-seven millions of people cannot easily be subjugated. The French people might, and possibly would, fight—even though Paris were in the hands of the enemy. The seat of Government could be moved to some other city, and the business of the country be carried on. If the rebels had taken Washington, it would have been a striking event in the war—but would the Northern people have laid down their arms? No one can entertain such a supposition for a moment. The parallel, of course, is not perfect—but it would be a hazardous conjecture to assume that the present war will come to an end when the German forces are in Paris.

The Optimists and the War.

If the rulers of nations manage to keep their positions and play their parts with a meagre stock of wisdom, we ought not to be surprised, perhaps, at the absence of philosophy, and even of sustained intelligent thought, which is apparent in the financial and business world of the United States. Our politicians construct theories, and stick to them with a supreme indifference to laws not made by hand, and to facts which official decrees cannot extinguish. The great men of Wall-street cultivate the same habit. Instead of thinking out conclusions, they jump at them. Speculation is not with them the exercise of an enterprising spirit, whose operations are predicated upon a careful estimate of influences and results; it is wild adventure, undertaken without reference to causes legitimately at work, and relying for success upon cliques, and combinations, and "corners," into whose idea of strength principle seldom enters. In such a state of things it is not astonishing that what passes for sagacity is often shortsightedness, and that the best laid plans of astute speculators are suddenly brought to grief by events which to more careful thinkers from the first seemed inevitable.

The present war has revealed these characteristics in the old way. Men in high position among us received the declaration of hostilities with an ill-concealed chuckle. They saw immense commercial activity assured to this country; Europe might suffer, but the United States must gain. Events have already belied the prophecy. The aggregate of our exports is less instead of greater, and our imports are greater instead of less. The balance is against us. Even our farmers and grain-dealers are not making fortunes by the shipment of breadstuffs. We are not paying foreign indebtedness by the sending of Government bonds and railway mortgages; the European market for both is closed, and gold is sent to cover the difference. We are denied the benefit which unrestrained emigration never ceased to bring; neither men nor means come as before.

"But peace is very near," say Wall-street optimists. As a matter of probability, the opinion is untenable. We are a few weeks nearer the end of the war than when it opened, but of its complications and difficulties we know absolutely nothing. The Germans may reach Paris without disaster, and yet there may not be peace. They may proclaim themselves masters of the capital and dictate terms to the Empire, and still there may not be peace. The overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty will not be the annihilation of France. A Republic or a Dictatorship will not confess that the nation is helpless until after a prolonged and desperate struggle. The ultimate result of it as between Germany and France we do not doubt; what we insist upon is, that that result will not be reached soon, or until after the conflict shall have changed its forms, and rendered the cost to both immeasurably greater than at present. Besides, it is not by any means certain that other Powers will be able to stand aloof. The terms of peace to be dictated by King WILLIAM may be objected to by other nations as concerning themselves,—and then who can tell what will happen? A Republic in France will produce fermentation in Spain and Italy, and perhaps also in the Austrian dominions and Polish Prussia,—and though Germany emerge out of all consolidated and triumphant, who can define the intermediate contingencies? The victory of Germany over NAPOLEON may be near,—but not peace.

The cessation of hostilities will not immediately restore to the financial and commercial world the quiet and confidence which a few sanguine persons imagine to be close at hand. The relative financial strength of the belligerents does not differ greatly. Their available industrial economies are about the same. The debt of Confederated Germany is small compared with that of France; and though the fiscal resources of the latter are superior, the margin of credit would seem to be on the side of Germany. Its advantage in this respect is not affected by the circumstances connected with the loans recently offered by the two Governments. That of France was taken with apparent eagerness; that of Germany drags in the market. How much of the French subscription is bona fide, and how much speculative—what proportion represents the faith of the people, and what the manœuvres of the "shoddy" class whom the Empire has created—there is no means of determining. This, however, is clear—the two peoples are equally excited, and equally in earnest. To impute to either an unwillingness to make sacrifices to maintain the credit of their Government, is to disregard the most obvious indications of the war. But popular enthusiasm cannot mitigate the financial and business disasters which are inseparable from a contest so gigantic. Germany suffers from the drain of men, the disorganization of its industries, the prostration of its commerce. The commerce of France does not suffer in the same degree, but the sufferings of its people will be infinitely greater. The progress of the invading armies is marked by a vast area of devastation. The year's food-supply of millions of people has been destroyed in a month. Ten years will not replace the comfort and the wealth which one month of war has destroyed. And this is the condition of affairs to-day. What it will be before the end is reached, it is quite impossible even to imagine.

The same causes which are familiarising this country with the effects of a great war upon a distant and neutral nation, will continue to operate injuriously for some time after the restoration of peace. Distrust and anxiety will prevail in the money centres of Europe. There will be no cash to spare for investment in American securities. Nations which should be good customers will be too impoverished to take what we desire to send. The stream of emigration will regain its force slowly. All these considerations make evident the necessity for caution on the part of our financiers and business men. Not a single danger that threatened them six weeks ago has been averted. The adverse influences which existed then are at work still. The complications and embarrassments which were possible then are not impossible now. We must act as though difficulties were imminent, if we would make sure of financial safety.

Aquatics in September.

The first week in September is to be one of unusual interest in regard to yachting matters, and the second is to be marked by a contest for the four-oared championship of the world. The yacht-races to take place in Newport Harbor next week have already been announced in these columns. Now Mr. ASHBURY has issued a challenge to all schooner yachts in America, to sail with the *Cambria* a race of twenty miles, to the windward and back from Sandy Hook light-ship, in a ten-knot breeze. Under such circumstances the *Cambria* is without doubt a very fast boat, and Mr. ASHBURY is not perhaps far wrong in his opinion that with "about four exceptions—the *Dauntless*, *Sappho*, *Fleetwing* and *America*—there is no yacht in America faster or more weatherly than she is at sea in a ten-knot breeze." All the schooner yachts of the New-York Club, about the same size as the *Cambria*, or larger, are especially invited to enter the lists. Mr. ASHBURY has evidently come among us for sport, and it will not be his fault if every yacht-owner in the country has not an opportunity of comparing the sailing abilities of his vessel with those of the *Cambria*.

While the challenge yacht cup for all nations still remains in America, the champion rowing crew of the world is also on this side of the ocean, although not within the limits of the United States. The crew which won the prize offered to oarsmen of all nations, at the Paris Exposition, hails from St. Johns, N. B., and a picked crew of boatmen from the Tyne, England, has recently arrived in Canada to row with them a race for five thousand dollars gold and the championship of the world. The WARD brothers, of Cornwall, N. Y., are generally conceded to be the best four-oared crew in America, but the "Paris crew" beat them easily at Springfield in a quick race, so that the latter are now fairly entitled to the championship of America. The coming race at Lachine, on the 15th of next month, will show how far American oarsmen can hold their own against English professionals.

The members of the Tyne crew are all veteran rowers, though all under thirty-five years of age. RENFORTH, the stroke, is the champion oarsman of England; TAYLOR and WINSHIP are the champion pair; and MARTIN is well known as a sculler. The men have been together a little over a year, and although they were once beaten by the celebrated Thames crew, in which SADLER and KELLY rowed, they have since twice defeated that crew. These Englishmen bring their boat with them, and row in very much the same style as the Oxford men did in their match with Harvard—a long, swinging sweep, with a quick recover. The St. Johns men do not row as long a stroke as the Tyne crew; and as the course is a long one—six miles—it is quite possible that the rowing championship may be transferred to England. Whatever may be the result of the coming race, there is very little doubt that the English have reduced rowing much more to a science than we have, as was clearly demonstrated in the Oxford and Harvard race. Our boys in that contest certainly labored under many disadvantages, but it was the superior science of the Oxford men that carried the day in the end. The English crew knew just what stroke was best calculated to bring out all the strength in their boat, just what speed they could maintain, and how often they could put on a "spurt." This knowledge undoubtedly gave them a decided advantage over their plucky antagonists, who had not, so to speak, reduced the art of rowing to such excellence. It is noticeable that the boat in which the Tyne crew will probably row is steered by the bow oar, after the American fashion.

After their race with the "Paris crew," the English boatmen will be willing to row against some well-known American sculler. WALTER BROWN won a race when he was in England, and a match between him and RENFORTH would be an interesting event, as would pair-oar contests between RENFORTH and TAYLOR for England, and BROWN and TYLER, or COULTER, for America.

The French Colonies.

There are other ways in which France may be amerced by way of penalty for beginning and losing the present tremendous conflict, besides depriving her of Alsace or Lorraine, or otherwise curtailing her home territory. She possesses colonies—inconsiderable, truly, both in area and population, when compared with those of England, but which might prove of great value to a nation like Prussia, having so limited a sea-board, and ambitious of adding naval power to her magnificent military resources. In Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica, France governs dependencies which, considering her own navy, it might be difficult to win from her by the sword, but which might be readily acquired by her successful enemy as conditions of a new Treaty of Paris. Should Prussia be as conclusively triumphant in the pending war as now seems probable, it may be presumed that the importance of acquiring facilities for maritime development will not be lost sight of. It is undeniable, as the *World* has pointed out, that the blockade of the Baltic and the North Sea by the French fleet chokes the trade of a dozen great German cities, and stints supplies to their vast subsidiary populations, thus inflicting great, if temporary, injury. To guard against such an evil in the future, or even partially to cope with it, Germany needs outlying colonies where her ships can gather in safety, can coal, refit, and victual, and sally forth as occasion serves, to meet the enemy on the high seas, and to break or run the blockade of her home ports.

Now, in America, France possesses Martinique, Guadaloupe and Guiana, besides the little Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, these colonies having an aggregate population of about 350,000 souls. In Asia the French possessions include, besides the provinces of Cochin China, with a population of about a million, the valuable points of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahe and Yanaon. In Africa France has holds in Senegambia, Gaboon, the Gold Coast and the Islands of Réunion, St. Marie, Mayotte and Nossi-Be, with peoples exceeding a million; and in Oceanica, New Caledonia and the Marquesas and Loyalty Islands. Added to these actual sovereignties, France wields a protectorate over the Kingdom of Cambodia, Porto Novo in Africa, Tahiti, Gambier and other islands of the Polynesian groups that substantially augment her influence, and prospective, if not immediate, naval strength. These places do not, to be sure, like the colonies of England, constitute elements of power by furnishing immense markets for home manufactures, but as marine depots several of them are of serious importance, and for an inland country like Germany they might in time become of incalculable value. Other European Powers may object to any material absorption by Prussia of the area of Alsace and Lorraine; but a diminution of French Colonial possessions is unlikely to arouse such jealousies. Such a procedure is consequently not unlikely to form the subject matter of a clause in any treaty of peace which follows the existing war. By similar concessions France has often before settled the balance of an unsuccessful contest, and the plan may be once more tried with success.

Iron and Steel.

The last five years have witnessed a remarkable progress in the iron and steel manufacture of America. In no other industrial art has such a general and rapid advance been made, and no branch of construction, excepting of railways, has exceeded it in costly development. Not only have the older establishments been vastly increased, and the older processes improved and enlarged, but new processes and works have been established at an enormous expense. Nor has this development been local or narrow; it extends from the Mississippi to the Hudson, and from Alabama and Georgia to the Canadas and Nova Scotia.

In addition to the capital—not less than fifty millions of dollars—invested in the old methods of producing malleable iron, five millions would scarcely cover the expenditure of the last five years in establishing the pneumatic or Bessemer manufacture, which is now conducted under at least thirteen different patents, of at least four different inventors, of whom two are Americans. These patents are used in four different States, with a present annual product of thirty thousand to forty thousand tons, exclusive of two establishments temporarily suspended, and the immense works at Johnstown, just being completed. Other works are now building in the West, and within three years not less than ten millions of dollars will have been invested in this enterprise, and at least one hundred thousand tons of steel rails will be annually made, all along the great highway from East to West, by American capital and skill.

The Siemens-Martin process, the rival, and at the same time the ally of the Bessemer, has been still more recently established in three different States at great cost, and is regularly producing a valuable steel heretofore only obtainable in Europe. The modern crucible steel process has been so vastly improved, in the meantime, as to be almost considered a new invention; and the many millions of capital it has absorbed are just now beginning to bear fruit. Pittsburg tool-steel and boiler-steel, and Philadelphia tires and steel-castings are now the acknowledged rivals of the choicest products of Sheffield and Essen. There is also great activity in the various direct processes of making steel from the ore, at one operation, and in many minor and accessory means for improving and cheapening the product. Not only have these manufactures involved the immediate expenditure of a vast capital and an equally extensive associated investment, but they have peopled our whole iron-producing region with thousands of workmen who have been educated each in his special branch of skilled labor. And behind all, educating talent, guiding labor, and unfolding the secrets of nature, stand our great schools of mines and metallurgy.

All these facts had formed our ground of hope for the safe and natural and reasonable development of these great arts of American talent, of labor, and capital, the combinations of which have so wonderfully advanced our iron and steel manufactures within half a decade. But the self-elected champion of American industry has decreed otherwise. At its bugle-call the laws of nature and of progress are to be blotted out, all our accumulated engineering skill and knowledge are to pass away, and perfection is accorded to the discovery of whatever quack or stock-company promoter was last closeted with the editor of the *Tribune*. For instance, the *Tribune's* Dr. FIELD invented a flux six months ago, which was to shut up the furnaces of Europe, and destroy the established manufactures of America. It has since, however, by some unaccountable mistake, been exploded and forgotten.

It is not difficult to understand how the thousands of capitalists and workmen and metallurgists, who have wrought these vast changes, and projected these great works, for the home production of cheap iron and steel, must appreciate thus being contemptuously ignored and set aside, while "American genius," which means Dr. FIELD and the owners of the Codorus ore-mine, "emancipate" the people from the common enemy. To persistently prophesy the supersedure of the established processes—those which have done so much to "emancipate our country from dependence on Europe"—and to pronounce undeveloped discoveries not only perfect, but destructive to the trades and investments already in operation, might do harm, only that such attempts carry their own remedy. When the warfare is prosecuted for the purpose of "emancipating our country from dependence on Europe," its real meaning is evident to the meanest comprehension. It is the puddler, the melter, the iron master, and the metallurgist, in America, not their brethren in Europe, whom the *Tribune* absurdly fears.

As to the merits of the *Tribune's* last metallurgist investment—the Codorus ore—experts at large are hopeful, but not confident; and there is not one of them, nor any iron master, nor any real political economist in Christendom, who would not help to develop this, or any other promising discovery, not in the belief that it would violently revolutionize any art or impoverish any class, but in the hope that it would, like all preceding discoveries of value, work to the general advantage of all concerned.

Cutting and Stabbing.

On Sunday there were seven cases in New-York and Brooklyn of murderous assault with knives, razors, and hatchets; and of these assaults three were made by women. It is apparently useless to continue to inveigh against the atrocities with which the news columns of the journals are constantly burdened, but the frequency of this particular kind of crime in the community, once more forces the question upon us whether it is not possible by some special severity of punishment to repress it. The use of the knife, the most dastardly form of assault with deadly weapons, is punishable only by fine or imprisonment, unless the result proves fatal. Too often the assailant escapes altogether.

When women like Mrs. MARY BROWN split their husbands' heads open with hatchets, and men like Mr. JOHN REGAN cut their wives' throats from ear to ear with razors, and when gangs of young ruffians take to slashing unoffending passers-by with bowie-knives in the dark, out of, as it were, a mere speculative curiosity to see what the assailed ones will do in their defense—it would seem not too soon to adopt some extraordinary measures for public protection. Long ago in Vallecitos, California, scoundrels drunk with spirits and play, used to rush forth at midnight from the gambling saloons, and fire their revolvers down the main street of the town to see what they could hit; a practice these youthful assassins of the Metropolis seem disposed to emulate. It is easier to urge remedial measures in such cases than to suggest the precise form they might fitly assume; but we trust that every opportunity Recorder HACKETT or Judge BEDFORD may find, to visit upon these maimers and stabbers the extremest penalty the existing law allows, will be diligently improved.

The question between the *Evening Post* and the TIMES is—not whether taxation shall be simplified and reduced, but—whether the unity of the Republican Party shall be imperiled by the impatience of free-traders. The *Post* would assail the high-tariff men if they attempted in Convention to renew their Congressional game, and to pledge the party to the support of a system which has built up monopolies; and, for similar reasons, we object to the effort of the free-traders to force their views upon an organization which has no sympathy with free-trade as a principle. So far from desiring the Republican Party to ignore the question of taxation, we have urged again and again that reform and reduction of taxes must be incorporated into the policy of the party, if it would retain the confidence of the country. The precise mode and extent of the reform the party must be left to determine, and nothing but mischief can follow the action of the free-traders, if they persist in their determination to convert a question about which Republicans honestly differ into a test. The *Post* would help Democratic free-traders rather than sustain the Republican Party, if its leaders refused to accept the dictum of our contemporary. We would work for revenue reform without reference to pet theories; and we would work for it within the Republican Party, in full reliance upon its ability to amend the fiscal system, and relieve the tax-payers. That is the difference between us.

There are abundant indications to show that the Prussians have good reasons for the formation of a new army to protect them against foreign intervention. The Russian national organs grow more decided in their opinions that the supremacy of Prussia is more to be feared than that of France, while Austrian statesmanship is, not unnaturally, much disposed to try its hand at co-operative intervention. The immense spirit and pluck of the German people will be severely tested before peace is finally proclaimed.

The San Francisco papers begin to indulge in the hope that the war between France and Germany will be the means of creating an active demand for California wines. According to good judges, there is no reason why wines of first-rate quality should not be produced in California—the soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the grape, and nothing is wanting but the skill to make the wine. This may be very true, but somehow or other California wines are not good enough to please the popular taste. They are strong and coarse flavored, and improve very little, if at all, by keeping. They are generally very sweet, and cloy on the palate much as the homely "currant wine" made in rural parts used to do. It is said that a recent invention has overcome most of these objections, but people will naturally be incredulous on the subject until a really fine vintage has been placed on the market. There is a fine chance, no doubt, for the California wine-growers to show what they can do. Perhaps the best beginning they could make would be to bring skilled labor to the manufacture, and to make sure that rubbish fit only for the pigs, is not foisted on the public as "pure California wine."

"Historicus," of the London *Times*, has been going into heroics over the contemplated gift of a statue of STONEWALL JACKSON by some English admirers to the State of Virginia. With an amount of fervor which is highly edifying to witness, the great international busybody protests against the English spirit of "irresponsible mischief-making," and the "wanton insult" which he apprehends is to be offered to the American people. "Historicus" may possibly be surprised to find that the "ill-omened enterprise" and the "*fatale donum*" over which he waxes so grandiloquent, and on which he evidently imagines the eyes of the universe to be fixed, is regarded by the "American people" with supreme unconcern. If anybody takes the trouble to express an opinion about the good taste of the proceeding, it will probably be not so much to wonder at the officious hero-worship of Mr. BERESFORD HOPE and his co-subscribers, as at the willingness of the State of Virginia to accept such a memorial from such a source.

If the promoters of the new Labor Exchange are able to execute even a part of their very comprehensive programme, they will have aided very materially in perfecting a much-needed branch of social organization. No one who observes the proceedings of trades-unions and labor conventions can fail to be struck with the highly impractical nature of their schemes of general reform. When they get beyond the protective details of individual trades, they seem to get hopelessly at sea; their resolutions, instead of being constructive, frequently point to social anarchy. A society which aims at ascertaining the available amount of labor in the market, and of utilizing it like any other commodity, as well as at organizing colonization, cheapening house-rents, and improving dwellings, shows at least a perception of the practical wants of laborers, and has fulfilled the first requisite of success by deserving it.

It is a terrible thing to hear of a woman's being shot in cold blood, by military authority, and yet such a fate is reported to have overtaken a French *vivandière* lately at Mayence. A private letter written to London, and printed in a newspaper of that city, says that this woman was passing some German soldiers who were mortally wounded, and who besought her for water. Terrible to relate—and for the honor of human nature, we must add difficult to believe—she gave the dying wretches boiling oil! She was subsequently captured and shot. If such things as this can be, we have little cause, indeed, to boast of the civilization of the Nineteenth century; and yet the same mail that brings this dismal story tells us, on the authority of *L'Opinion Nationale*, that a nun, in succoring a wounded soldier, had both legs taken off by a cannon-shot. The last story is more probable than the first, for on a battle-field, where could a *vivandière*, or anybody else, get *boiling* oil to pour down soldiers' throats? Did she carry a "bachelor's kettle" round with her?

Long Branch is not monopolizing all the improvements, great as has been her progress in noise, numbers, and excitement. Newport, in a quieter way, is also increasing and multiplying in fine houses and lovely drives, as well as in permanent residents. It is, however, in bringing into collision and contrast the most opposite of the wealthy classes of America—those of Boston and New-York—that Newport is most distinctive and characteristic. The antagonistic tendencies of conservatism and progress are hardly anywhere else in this country so vividly illustrated, far more fruitful of amusing speculation; and a stranger having full opportunity of seeing both classes might well, but for the common language, believe the New-Yorkers and Bostonians to belong to two different nations.

The Workmen's International Exhibition, at present open in the English metropolis, presents a precedent not unworthy of being followed. The British artisan is, confessedly, much inferior to his Continental brethren in the adaptation of artistic design, as he is behind our native workmen in fertility of inventive resources. There has, nevertheless, been collected in the huge building known as the Agricultural Hall, Islington, a highly-varied and interesting collection of the results of the individual skill of the artisans of the United Kingdom, comprising samples of nearly every known handicraft. The exhibition has also originated an agency of no little value, which proposes to promote all approved inventions in every branch of domestic and rural economy, and which exhibits an array of ingenious articles of general use worthy of comparing with a year's record of our Patent Office.

President Grant and the Soldiers.

In reply to an invitation to attend the approaching Soldiers' Reunion in Iowa, the President has written the following letter:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22, 1870.
To Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR: Your favor, asking me to be present at the Iowa Soldiers' Reunion on the last day of this month and the first of next, was duly received. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to meet again in peace the soldiers it has been my fortune to command in battle. The distance is so great, however, and my visit to the West so recent, together with engagements previously entered into here for about the same date, that I will have to forego the pleasure of accepting your invitation. I hope the Iowa soldiers will have a harmonious and happy reunion, and that all may appreciate the value and blessings of a union they contributed so largely to preserve.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

POLITICAL.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Speculations in Republican Circles—Who will be the Candidate?—Movements of the Young Democracy—The Custom-House Patronage.

Pending the meeting of the State Convention which takes place at Saratoga a week from next Thursday, the chief topic of discussion in Republican political circles is the merits and prospects of the different candidates that have been named for Governor. HORACE GREELEY, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, continue to be the leading names discussed in connection with the office, and a very large majority of the delegates to Saratoga will go into the Convention committed to one or the other of these gentlemen. The name of Gen. SIEGEL has been presented in several quarters of late as an available candidate at this juncture, and one likely to draw a very large share of the German vote to the support of the ticket. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has also been named as a candidate who would command the cordial indorsement of the best class of Republicans throughout the State, and against whom no objection could be urged in any quarter. But, as matters stand now, neither his name nor that of Gen. SIEGEL is likely to be brought before the Convention, except in the contingency of a failure to agree upon one or the other of the three leading candidates above named. So far as the Fenton and anti-Fenton divisions of the party are concerned, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is regarded as the Fenton candidate; HORACE GREELEY the Conkling and Custom-house candidate, and Gen. WOODFORD the candidate of the "boys in blue" and of those Republicans who are not incumbered with either Fenton or anti-Fenton proclivities. Although Mr. ROBERTS is the first choice of the Fenton men, and was put in the field as their special candidate to be supported in Convention to the last extremity, yet the action of the Conkling division of the party in selecting HORACE GREELEY as their choice has somewhat modified the programme of the Fentonites, and it is now reported that in case they find it difficult to nominate their own candidate, they have no particular objection to uniting with the other division on Mr. GREELEY, and thereby make it appear that they are conciliating and magnanimous, and prize the union and harmony of the party above all other considerations. This course would not involve a very great sacrifice of feeling on the part of Senator FENTON, since Mr. GREELEY has always been regarded as quite as much in his interest as in that of Senator CONKLING. Gen. WOODFORD will probably have about one hundred out of the 400 and odd delegates in the Convention, including the unanimous delegation from the City of Brooklyn, while the balance of the delegates will be about equally divided between FENTON and GREELEY. Mr. GREELEY will have a majority of the delegates from this City, though they will not be unanimous in his favor. It would appear, therefore, that Mr. GREELEY's chances in the Convention will be the best of the three, and the prevailing opinion is that he will get the nomination if he desires it. No one pretends that this would be a popular nomination, or one calculated to draw out the full vote of the party—much less to secure any accessions from the ranks of the opposition. Mr. GREELEY admits this himself, in a very fair review of the situation in last Saturday's *Tribune*, but with his usual inconsistency, while urging the Convention to nominate the most available candidate, and demonstrating that he is not such an one, he tells them that he certainly shall not decline the nomination if it is tendered him. If he does not feel at liberty to do this, he certainly ought to attend the Convention, and see to it that the unwelcome nomination does not fall upon him—a feat which he could easily accomplish if he chose. The report that President GRANT contemplates his appointment as Minister to England, if it should prove true, will relieve him from the awkward dilemma in which his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination places himself and his party, for if he is actuated by a patriotic motive to serve his country, he certainly could not decline the appointment, where his services might possibly be of some value, in order to accept a nomination for an office to which there is no possibility of his being elected.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

It is settled that the Young Democracy are to make an active and independent fight in the coming campaign, and they will exhibit a strength that will astonish those who have imagined or hoped that the party was defunct. Tammany has done its best since the adjournment of the last Legislature to conciliate the influential men in the party by the offer of bribes in the shape of offices present or to come, and although they have succeeded in a few instances, yet the leaders, and most of the rank and file, utterly refuse to affiliate in any manner with that corrupt oligarchy, and announce their intention to fight them henceforth to the death. They are now organizing in all the Wards of the City, and in a few days will have their programme for the coming campaign fully perfected. They propose to nominate an independent ticket of their own for City and county officers, members of the Assembly and Senators, irrespective of Tammany or the Republicans. As to the State ticket, it is not yet decided what action they will take, except that they will oppose HOFFMAN, who is to be the Tammany nominee for Governor, now, henceforth and forever. Under the new charter the municipal election is to take place the same day as the State election. The only City officer to be elected this Fall is a Mayor, but there are five county officers—Sheriff, County Clerk, and three Coroners—to be voted for, and on those, which are all lucrative offices, and well worth fighting for, the Young Democracy will have an opportunity to try their strength with Tammany Hall. It is reported that the Young Democrats intend to present a ticket to the public, at the Fall election, that will command the respect of honest men of all parties, and they are confident that, with a fair vote, they can prove to the world that they are the popular party, and numerically superior to the followers of the Tammany Ring. They say they will unite with the Republicans, or with the honest men of any party, to protect the ballot-box against repeaters and fraudulent canvassers, being confident that an honest vote is all that is needed to show the weakness of Tammany Hall. The Republicans will have a strong ally in the Young Democracy in the enforcement of the law of Congress, designed to protect the ballot-box from fraud, and as Tammany Hall controls a large majority of the Inspectors and Canvassers, together with the Police force, they will have a common interest watching these officials, to see that they perform their duty impartially.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Since the new Collector, Mr. MURPHY, took possession of the Custom-house, his office has been besieged daily by swarms of applicants for positions, who appear to have taken it for granted that his accession to power would be followed by a sweeping removal of the appointees of his predecessor. By what species of political logic it is inferred that one Republican Collector of Customs is to remove from office the men appointed by another Collector of the same party, it is not easy to imagine; but it is said that Mr. MURPHY has given encouragement to such an inference by wholesale promises to those new applicants of appointment to place under him—such appointments to be made after the adjournment of the Saratoga Convention. Why appointments, if they are to be made at all, should be delayed till after the holding of the State Convention, is not easy to see, unless the design of the Collector be to use the patronage in his gift to influence the character of the delegations to that Convention. Mr. MURPHY's success as a Collector is said to depend to a great extent, in the eyes of the Administration, on the political results that shall follow his appointment in the City of New-York, and it may be that he deems the manipulation of the State Convention a necessary preliminary step to victory. But the general opinion is that he will best serve his party by letting the people nominate their own candidate for Governor, and when election day comes, using his best endeavors, in connection with the other Government officials, in carrying out the law of Congress to protect the ballot-box in this City from fraud.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fourth Ward James O'Brien Association.

A large meeting of the James O'Brien Association of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, Mr. DAVID S. FENTON, President, in the chair.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the official fraud, corruption, and favoritism of the Tammany Hall rulers of the City, and proposing Sheriff O'BRIEN as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the next election.

Mr. MCGUIRE, of the Seventeenth Ward, was introduced by the President, and advocated, in eloquent language and at considerable length, the claims of Sheriff O'BRIEN for the Mayoralty, on the ground of honesty and ability.

Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. FENTON, DUNN and CLAFFY, in the same strain.

The first part of a constitution and by-laws was adopted, and the remainder will be at the next meeting. This Association, though only four weeks organized, numbers already almost 200 members, and promises to become a political power in the Fourth Ward.

Twentieth Ward (Brooklyn) Republican Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward of Brooklyn was held last evening in the Cumberland-street Hall, President WHITNEY occupying the chair. About 100 new names were enrolled upon the books, of which not a few were those of colored citizens.

A committee of five was then appointed to nominate officers for the Club, to be voted for at the next meeting. On motion of Supervisor HARMON, it was resolved and carried unanimously, that the delegates from that district to the forthcoming State election should give their first and last vote for Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD as candidate for Governor of the State. Col. LANSING and Mr. POTTER made eloquent speeches in support of the resolution. Gen. WOODFORD was present at the time, but, although called upon by the assembly for a speech, refused to do more than thank them for the honor they had conferred. The meeting then adjourned.

Suffolk County Republican Convention.

Yesterday, at 1 P. M., the Suffolk County Republican Convention for the selection of four delegates to represent the county at the Saratoga Convention, was called to order by GEO. F. CARMEN, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, at the Long Island House, Riverhead. GEO. F. CARMEN was elected Chairman, and E. A. CARPENTER Secretary. Delegates were present from all the towns in the county but Shelter Island. In balloting, it was decided that the towns should cast the same number of votes as in former Conventions, viz.: Huntington, 10; Islip, 4; Brookhaven, 11; Smithtown, 2; Riverhead, 3; Southold, 6; Easthampton, 3; Southampton, 7—the basis of representation being one delegate for each one thousand population, and one for the excess over 500.

It was voted that the election for delegates be by ballot, and that the four names be placed on one ticket. The following persons were elected delegates: S. B. FRENCH, of Sag Harbor; E. A. BUNCE, of Huntington; G. F. CARMEN, of Patchogue, and MORGAN MORGAN, of Southold.

It was voted that the delegation be instructed to cast the vote of the county in the Saratoga Convention as a unit, according to the will of the majority; that the delegates be empowered to fill vacancies or cast the vote of the delegation; that the delegation be instructed to vote in the Convention for only those candidates in sympathy with the Administration.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Suffolk County cordially and heartily indorse the Administration of Gen. U. S. GRANT.

The County Committee of Suffolk County have called the County Convention to nominate county officers, to meet at Riverhead, Oct. 6, at 7½ P. M.

Bergen County (N. J.) Republicans.

The Bergen County Republicans have elected delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention, which is to be held at Paterson on Thursday. The delegates are without instructions, but it is generally understood that Hon. JOHN HILL, the present member, will be renominated.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Bristol (Tenn.) *News* puts up the names of Gen. W. A. QUARLES for Governor, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Congress from the First District.

The platform of the Democracy of Georgia squarely reaffirms the doctrine of State rights, as maintained before the rebellion, and puts forward no other issue. The party is actively organizing for the approaching canvass.

The Democracy of Ohio opened their campaign in Columbus, on Thursday last. Senator THURMAN presided over a meeting composed of fifty-seven persons, and ALEX. DELMAR made a dreary statistical and financial speech to them.

Hon. JOHN B. HAWLEY, of Rock Island, has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois. Mr. HAWLEY was elected, in 1868, over Gen. SINGLETON, Democrat, by a majority of 1,772.

Gov. PALMER will not be a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Illinois. The Chicago *Journal* says the contest will be between Ex-Gov. OGLESBY and Gen. LOGAN. Senator YATES will gracefully retire to private life.

The following gentlemen have been named for the United States Senatorship from North Carolina: Ex-Gov. Vance, Robert H. Cowan, Bedford Brown, Robert Strange and O. P. Meares. Other names have been proposed, but on inquiry they have proved to be ineligible, and have consequently been withdrawn.

The *World* has interviewed Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and reports that he denies having called the members of his Committee together, to consult as to the policy of advising Gov. HOFFMAN to convene the Legislature in extra session, as was reported by the correspondent of the New-York *Democrat*.

Col. WADDELL, member of Congress elect from North Carolina, declared, in a recent speech, that he hoped the newly-elected Legislature of his State would, among its first acts, make a formal declaration of their intention not to disturb the black man in the enjoyment of his rights under the law. This is simply recognizing what the Republicans have accomplished since 1860.

Senator CONKLING has been chosen a delegate to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 7th, to represent Utica, so that both United States Senators will be members of that body. The *Tribune* thereupon rejoices, and expresses the hope that Gov. MORGAN, WALDO HUTCHINGS, MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, and many more equally prominent Republicans will be sent as delegates.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation ordering the County Commissioners, Assessors and Registers of Montgomery County to conform to the provisions of the law to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The Philadelphia *Post* (Dem.) says the Governor is laboring for the Presidency, but, in case he cannot get the nomination, would accept the United States Senatorship.

The Republicans of Harrisburg held their primaries, under the "Crawford County system," on Saturday evening. Col. M. W. JENNINGS, formerly of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was nominated for Mayor, and JOHN TYTE for City Treasurer. The negroes generally voted, and two of their number were put upon the City Executive Committee.

The Democrats of Louisiana are said to have followed the *World's* advice to ignore the negro question, and are striving diligently to secure a portion, at least, of the negro vote. The managers in New-Orleans have issued a circular inviting the negroes to send delegates to the approaching conventions, and promising their recognition.

The Columbus *Journal* (Democratic) suggests a series of meetings in the Seventh Ohio District, in which the nominees for Congress should discuss the issues of the campaign. Mr. SHELLABARGER, the Republican nominee, is a fluent and effective political speaker, while Mr. JEWETT, the Democratic candidate, is a railroad man, without the least experience or capacity for public speaking. We hardly think Mr. JEWETT would accept the suggestion, under the circumstances.

Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, of Nashville, Tenn., who is prominently named as a Democratic candidate for Governor, is out with a card in the Nashville *Banner*, in which he emphatically declares that there are but two parties in the South, the "Radical Republican" and the "National Democratic," and that he will only permit his name to be used as a candidate in the Regular Democratic Convention, which is called to meet in a few days: He says:

"In my opinion the political sentiments enunciated in the platform of principles adopted by the Ohio Democracy, to which public attention in the State has been recently directed, are, in the main, a platform upon which we can and will unite. That platform, I might add, *might probably be more specific in declaring that the five-twenty bonds should and must be paid in the lawful currency of the United States.* This is both in consonance with the act of Congress authorizing their issuance, and just to an overtaxed people."

The Republicans of Alabama hold their State Convention at Selma today. The following platform of principles is urged for adoption:

"Protection to life and property throughout the State.

Free education to all the people.

Liberal State aid to railroad enterprises under constitutional restrictions.

Encouragement to immigration and freedom of speech guaranteed to the immigrant.

Freedom of speech and of the Press the only guarantee of the liberties of the people.

The labor of the country *must* be protected and the laborer recognized as the true monarch in a free country.

Obliterate the *last* vestige of the late war by removal of all political disabilities from the people.

Although of many nationalities we are *one* people, and should enjoy equal civil and political rights."

Miscellaneous Political News.

Hon. HENRY D. MCHENRY is urged for the Democratic nomination in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky.

Hon. G. M. ADAMS is urged for re-election in the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Col. J. J. TURNER, of Tennessee, says that Tennesseeans should no longer send men to Congress whose positions are equivocal.

Judge COX, of Cincinnati, Ohio, declines to become a candidate for Congress in the Second District of that State.

Gen. BROWN, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth (Ohio) District is the present Postmaster of Chillicothe.

Ex-Senator JOSEPH LANE and J. W. NESMITH are competitors for the election to the United States Senate from Oregon.

A largely-attended meeting of the workmen of the Second Assembly District of New-York, was held at Albany recently. PATRICK W. CASSIDY was nominated for the Assembly.

An effort is being made to induce Hon. JOB STEVENSON to reconsider his declination of the nomination for Congress from the Second (Ohio) District.

It is said that P. L. CABLE, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Illinois District, threatens to spend $50,000 in order to secure his election.

Col. N. N. COX withdraws his name as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Tennessee on the grounds of disability through the Fourteenth Amendment.

Hon. D. B. THOMAS declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixth (Tennessee) District in consequence of political disabilities.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Louisiana have nominated Gen. JAS. MCCLEERY for Congress. The General lost an arm at Shiloh, and was dangerously wounded at Stone River.

Mr. JAMES P. BARBOUR is the favorite for the Democratic nomination from the Fourth (Kentucky) Congressional District. The present Representative, Hon. J. P. KNOTT, is also a candidate.

The Republican ticket for Congressmen in Iowa is now complete, as follows: First District, George W. McCrary; Second, Wm. Smyth; Third, W. G. Donnan; Fourth, Madison M. Walden; Fifth, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth, Jackson Orr.

The next Legislature of Pennsylvania will have the apportionment of the Congressional and Legislative districts, the first for the next ten years, the second for seven. Both these are now fixed by the same Legislature for the first time since 1801.

The *True Georgian* says that Gen. GRANT will be re-elected to the White House in 1872 by a larger majority than he received in 1868. He is the right man in the right place, and the South will put out her own eyes should she fail to give him her entire electoral vote in the coming Presidential contest.

The *Oregonian* says that "Congressman SMITH feels that he owes the people of Oregon, and especially those of the southern counties, an explanation of his conduct in railroad matters. The evidences of their displeasure which he has witnessed since his return have fairly brought him to his knees. Those bulletins which he sent out here and caused to be published before the election have seriously compromised Mr. SMITH's political prospects, and made it quite apparent that he cannot be elected Senator. It is well understood that the course taken by him in Congress, is calculated, if followed out, to deprive Southern Oregon of all hopes of a railroad."

The Nashville *Chronicle* says: "We learn from a gentleman direct from Greeneville that Ex-President JOHNSON and Ex-Senator PATTERSON are very much enraged at the temerity of the Greeneville *National Union* in hoisting the name of Gen. JOHN C. BROWN as a choice for Governor. Mr. JOHNSON is known to favor Gen. QUARLES for Gubernatorial honors, as being a Democrat and having supported him for the position of United States Senator. JOHNSON and PATTERSON are said to own considerable stock in the *Union*, and they design crushing that journal, if in their power to do so. The Ex-President says the 'old Whigs are trying to take everything.'"

The Tribune and its Dispatches.

From the New-York Herald, Aug. 29.

The *Tribune* has appropriated to itself, under the weak devices of the shop-lifter, the property of the Association to which it belongs; it has been playing the game of obtaining credit and money upon false pretenses. Its enterprise is a fraud, and its exclusive news are stolen goods. It has deprived its associates of news which belonged to them, while it has been sufficiently adroit as an "artful dodger," to hold them to their full share of the expense. And as *Robert Macaire* flourished in triumph the handkerchief filched from a neighbor's pocket, so boasts the *Tribune* of its achievements in this dirty business.

We have thus been robbed in the dishonest perversion of a rule of our Association which requires that if any part of a dispatch to any member of the league, if even a word of it is used by any other member, the payment therefor shall be the proportion that would be required for the whole dispatch. There is another rule of the Association under which all special dispatches that are received by any member after 1 o'clock A. M. shall be sent to the office of the Associated Press instead of being sent to the paper to which they are addressed, in order that they may be promptly copied and distributed to the several papers concerned. To avoid this rule or law of the Association the *Tribune* has had its dispatches, likely to come in after the hour designated, addressed to one of its subordinates as an "outsider," a trick which neatly cuts off the Association from such dispatches until it is convenient for the *Tribune* to furnish them to colleagues "just in time to be too late" for its publication in their morning edition, unless in a mutilated form, but still in time to exact from them their full proportion of the costs.

Now, as JOHN RANDOLPH is said once to have remarked in Congress, referring to certain individuals of the Barnum school, "These men may be very smart, and this, Mr. Speaker, may be called Yankee enterprise and Yankee shrewdness; but, Sir, according to our old-fashioned notions, it is Yankee trickery and Yankee swindling."

From the Hartford Times.

The following is copied from the New-York *Tribune's* special cable dispatch, published in that paper today, (Aug. 25.) As the cable rates of $1 50 a word in gold, this description of fleecy clouds and gentle winds stirring poplar leaves would be dear; but written in the *Tribune* office at a cheap rate, these "cable" words are not so very costly after all:

"There was a slight haze, at Phalsbourg, over the surrounding country at daybreak, but as the sun grew more powerful the haze lifted. Gently-driving clouds, with just breeze enough to temper the heat of the weather, stirred the leaves of the tall poplar trees along the straight French Chaussee, and it was altogether as fine a morning as you could wish to see. From a hillock behind the village of Eiling there was a splendid view of both the attack and defense."

"By cable," this dispatch would have cost precisely $132 50 in gold. The *Tribune* says it received it by cable. Who believes it? The man who does must also have an opinion of the man or company who paid the money for such "news."

Personal.

Right Rev. John F. Shannon, of Pennsylvania; Rev. E. Goth, of Poland; Judge Lanman, of Harrisburg; Judge Palmer, of New-York; Hon. Charles E. Stevens, of Philadelphia, and Capt. G. B. Raymond, of Bordentown, are at the Astor House. Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House. Sir Willoughby Jones, of England; Hon. M. Van Buskirk, of Lansingburg; Capt. Fothergill of the British Army; Hon. J. G. Priest, of St. John's, and Charles Bowles, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. F. D. Callender, of the United States Army; Col. Halderman, of Pennsylvania, Congressman C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina; W. W. Wright, of San Francisco, and E. J. Underwood, of Richmond, Va., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington, and John [illegible], of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Leffingwell, and Hon. John Lawrence, of Memphis; Col. Anderson, of Florida, and Hon. W. T. Hoffman, of Charleston, are at the Southern Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"URIELLA" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The drama of demonology has had what in the slang of the period might be termed a "good show" among us. Satan and Thespis have been so persistently associated on the metropolitan stage as almost to justify the prejudices of old-fashioned theologians, and to warrant their reiterated assertion that the road to the play-house is the way to the pit indeed. What with the "Mysterious Stranger" introduced to us by poor CELESTE, the unhappy *Bertram* of MEYERBEER's "Robert," the *Mephistopheles* of "Faust," and the less individualized but equally unequivocal devils of the "Black Crook," the "White Fawn" and the "Twelve Temptations," we have supped so full of demoniacal horrors that even the most sulphurous of fiends fright us no more, and we can gaze unmoved upon all the lurid terrors of the deepest histrionic Tartarus.

It follows from this that diabolical as are some of the personages and machinery of "Uriella," it fails to make our hair stand on end, or our blood to run cold, and in a word that it rather amuses than terrifies us. We have learned to understand that the blending of red and black garments and sinister plumes, of dismal gongs, and crimson flames, are only meant to gratify the eye and titillate the imagination; that no souls are really lost through them—save in the sense of the old-time theologians—and that the sprites that seem angelic and are given out to be demons, are only very pretty flesh-and-blood young ladies after all. It is hardly worth while after this preamble to rehearse the story of "Uriella," and a few words of general description will suffice. It begins with an "Apparition" and ends with an "Apotheosis." It includes a "compact," an "abduction," as a matter of course, a "Pas de Fascination," and we are sorry to add a "Pas de Seduction." However, these latter are matters of convention rather than of sober reality, and as everybody accepts them as such, and no harm is really even represented to be done, after all, there is scope here for the exercise of toleration. Besides these there is a vast deal of floating white tulle, a great many pretty faces and shapely silken-clad limbs, innumerable lightning-like evolutions, and two or three very nicely painted scenes which are suggestive rather of placid joys in sylvan shades, amid bleating lambs and shepherd's pipes, than of crime-steeped souls and merited expiation. The "Fifth Tableau" is, to be sure, rather alarming, in proof of which we can hardly do better than transcribe the eloquent description of the programme. This runs as follows:

HELL.—Beelzebub enthroned on a fiery globe. *Uriella* motionless and prostrate at his feet. Fiends surround her with demoniac antics. Beelzebub rises and commands his infernal hosts to fulfill his instructions and torture the disobedient. The fiends are about to execute the mandate, when, approaching *Uriella*, they shrink back aghast at the sight of the Cross which they perceive now for the first time round *Uriella's* neck. They appear powerless and paralyzed. Suddenly a soft ray of dazzling light appears from above; angels descend and bear the apparently resuscitated *Uriella* from the regions below. Hell sinks down to fathomless depths and from on high descends a beautiful landscape, with a simple but elegant chapel in the distance, to which a festive wedding procession headed by *Count Frederick* and *Lelia* are now gaily wending their way.

We are glad to be able to bear witness that the chapel really *is* "simple but elegant," and that there is every promise with our last glimpse of it that happiness will shortly crown virtue and all go happy as a marriage-bell. Precedent to all this there is certainly no lack of variety. The scene opens in an old German castle belonging to a noble of high degree, wherein devils and peasantry alternate in delirious dances, as is well known was the medieval custom in fatherland. *Count Frederick* has lost all his fortune at the gaming-table, and invokes the aid of the Powers of Darkness to enable him to recover it. Mons. FRANCESCA, who impersonates this character, throws into it a degree of lugubrity and chronic astonishment marvelous to behold, and acts up to the splendid dancing and pantomime of Mlle. KATHI LANNER as *Uriella* with capital effect. Miles. GAUGAIN as the *First Demon*, and BERTHA LIND as *Selia*, are both charming, and enhance by their beauty the impression made by their highly-trained abilities. The scene shifts from Germany to the Orient, and from both to the internal regions with equal facility and frequency, and there is abundance of glitter to set off the occasional gloom properly incident to the scenes below. The music that accompanies and illustrates the action is uncommonly good of its kind, and the various *pas* and tableaus with which the latter is richly interspersed, are uncommonly beautiful, well arranged and perfectly rehearsed. On the whole, the performance is worthy of the ballet troupe, which, on its first appearance here, we felt justified in pronouncing the best yet seen in the United States; and "Uriella" deserves what it will doubtless achieve, a successful and protracted run.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

"True as Steel," a new romantic drama in five acts, was produced at Niblo's Theatre, last evening, for the first time in this country. It is an adaptation from the French of M. PAUL MEURICE, and is from the pen of Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG. The original title of the play is "Fanfan la Tulipe." Subsequent to its representations in France, it was translated for Mr. FECHTER, and called "The King's Butterfly," under which caption it solicited attention—obtaining a slender share of it only—while a second edition was being rehearsed, and with no better results, at another house in London. The work first mentioned was soon afterward in the hands of Mr. WALLACK, who intended, if we mistake not, to place it before the public here, but who finally reversed his decision. Mr. SCHONBERG's adaptation is as cleverly done as any of the earlier remodelings, though we should have been glad had he shown less respect for M. MEURICE, and a greater sympathy for the mental indolence of a Summer audience, by simplifying the story which "True as Steel" relates. The *Baron D'Alvera*, it seems, a Major-General in the French Army during the reign of LOUIS XV., and an unscrupulous rascal, has two ambitions to gratify. He wants to destroy the influence exercised by *Mme. de Pompadour* over the King, and to acquire the estates of the *Duke d'Armentierre*. He devotes his ward, *Alice de Rosel*, to a disgraceful marriage for the accomplishment of the first-named ambition, and he intends to use *Fanfan* for the last. *Fanfan* is a re-enlisted soldier and a friend of *Alice's* sweet-heart, *Gabriel*. By mere chance *D'Alvera* stumbles, through his spy, *Ramponneau*, upon these young men; and, although *Gabriel* is really the long-sought rightful heir of the *D'Armentierre* property, the Baron, chance-directed, passes him over and selects *Fanfan*. So far, the plot of the scoundrel has gone well, and a great deal of misery is the result. *Pompadour* discovers herself seriously compromised; *Alice* believes herself lost; *Gabriel* is convinced that he is betrayed; *Ramponneau* is frightened; and *Fanfan* finds himself the object of hatred and suspicion. He does not turn back, though for all that, since his very courage, proving him "True as Steel" in assuming the distresses of others, stands him in good stead when he knows that he himself is in danger. One loyal heart amid powerful and unscrupulous enemies—such is his attitude. The villainy conceived by *D'Alvera*, at the outset, is enlarged by him in his blind confidence in luck, until he is guilty of the dreadful treason of betraying the armies of his country to their enemies—at that time the English. The campaign of Flanders is the occasion. This last stroke of diplomatic rascality ruins him. *Ramponneau* betrays him; *Pompadour* is saved; so, too, is *Fanfan*; *Gabriel* is proved the heir, and the battle begun at Sewfield Mill ends in victory.—The careful performance of the drama recapitulating these incidents secured for it, yesterday, an attentive hearing and frequent assurances of satisfaction. But we cannot think that a careful performance only will give to plays of the same order their full success, and we are sure that that which is termed a dashing impersonation—and but one—would have done more than adds materially to a rendering more mature in other respects. Mr. BARRETT acted *Fanfan*, and having the opportunity of supplying the vivacity the piece required, did not avail himself of it. His impersonation was quiet wisely, but as free from the halo of romance it was sought to throw about it as the most sensible being could desire. The remaining characters were equally well sustained, but with the same hard practicality. Mr. F. C. BANGS was, as usual, somewhat more picturesque than the other players—and picturesqueness in kindred productions is welcome almost at the expense of strict naturalness—but he was quite alone. He embodied *D'Alvera*, while the other personages were represented by Messrs. THORNE, LAMB, LEVICK and by Misses MOORE, WILLMORE and MAHON. Besides engaging the services of these comedians, all of whom are favorably known to the public, the management has spared no outlay in the matter of scenery and costumes. The pictures are from the brush of Mr. VOEGTLIN, and are bright and truthful. It is only proposed to retain "True as Steel" on the bills for a week, as "Julius Caesar" is being rehearsed for representation Monday next. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY is to appear in the tragedy. The European reputation of that actor excites agreeable anticipations of the success of the entertainment.

THE COLD SPRING ROBBERY.

Confession of Trumpbour—Conroy's Complicity—The Examination in the Case of the Latter Stopped—The Vigilance Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

Contrary to all expectation, all proceedings on the part of the defense in the case of the People *vs.* WILLIAM CONROY, charged with being implicated in the Cold Spring robbery, were today brought to an abrupt termination, although CONROY's further examination before Recorder SHAFER was to have commenced at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All along his counsel, J. HALLECK DRAKE, has worked like a beaver for him, expecting at the last moment to get him discharged on some slight pretext, but since the last hearing his confidence has grown weak, and this morning he resolved to desert his client for the time being, not wishing at this stage of the proceedings to call out any further testimony. In fact, his only desire to pursue the examination seemed to have been caused by his strong hopes of bringing TRUMPBOUR's confession to light. Today that confession, or it in substance, reached this city, and at once HALLECK DRAKE's eyes were upon it. Perusing it to his satisfaction, he immediately sought an interview with Recorder SHAFER and CHAS. T. TITUS, the counsel for the people, when it was agreed that no further proceedings should be taken on the preliminary examination, the Recorder concluding to fully commit the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury. Since the last examination, KATE MOORE, TRUMPBOUR's mistress, has visited that prisoner in his cell at Carmel Jail, but nothing new has been gleaned therefrom. On Saturday last about forty of CONROY's Cold Spring chums visited him at the jail. They were not allowed to enter, so they contented themselves with remaining outside and talking to him through the grating. TRUMPBOUR's confession was made to Mr. SAMUEL DREW, the jailer at Carmel Jail, and, in substance, is as follows:

He says he became acquainted with WILLIAM CONROY, of Cold Spring, at the house of CHAS. H. SMITH, Water-street, Newburg. About the 15th of July, CONROY told him of a first-rate chance to raise some money by robbing Mr. ALBERT AMERMAN, who is generally employed to bring funds from the bank every two weeks to pay the men at work for PAULDING, KEMBLE & Co. TRUMPBOUR came down and was shown the different routes to the foundry and the house of Mr. AMERMAN. On that occasion the time and place was agreed upon for the robbery, which was to be done by TRUMPBOUR, who intended to go to New-York and come up in the same car with Mr. AMERMAN. This failed because he got on a spree the preceding day and used up the money furnished for the occasion, which caused it to be postponed.

CONROY then proposed that Mr. BROWNING should be waylaid on his way home from Cold Spring. This place was chosen because rogues always get free here by some means. On Thursday, July 26, CONROY and TRUMPBOUR left SMITH's and went to Cold Spring to plan the crime. They went to Sandy Landing and surveyed the ground both by the Stone-street and Fair-street routes. Then they went to Stony Point and prepared a hiding place for the money. After the robbery the thief was to make for Stony Point and secret the prize, and then cross to Bull Hill Mountain where he was to remain hid until midnight, and then meet SCHEGEL with a boat containing CONROY, who would divide the spoil and row TRUMPBOUR to any place on the river which he should designate.

JOHN refused to take such a risk without a revolver, so SCHEGEL was sent to Nelsonville to borrow a Remington of MERRITT LADUE, which he did, CONROY and TRUMPBOUR following to see that everything was right. All things being now in readiness, the villains came to Cold Spring, liquored, and went to sleep, just like honest men. On Wednesday, the 27th, TRUMPBOUR was shown Mr. BROWNING, who was a stranger, as he alighted from the cars. He followed him from place to place until the deed was consummated.

The man SCHEGEL, mentioned above, has not yet been arrested, or if he has, the authorities here do not know it. Why he should remain at large is a matter of considerable comment. EBENEZER NICHOLS, of Nelsonville, Putnam County, had an interview with TRUMPBOUR in the Carmel Jail one week ago today. He says that TRUMPBOUR stated to him "this thing is played out; CONROY traveling around like a gentleman, and me being locked up. CONROY put up the job and roped me into it. The intention was at first to rob EDWARD BAXTER's hardware store at Cold Spring, for the purpose of furnishing ourselves with knives and revolvers, but the revolver was furnished without that risk, so that job was abandoned. In the robbery of the Fishkill Bank officer, CONROY was to sit upon a stoop at a convenient distance in Main-street, reading a paper apparently, but watching proceedings closely. I was to snatch the bag, and if pursued, CONROY was to run through another street and come out ahead of the pursuers, and if they were close upon me he was to throw himself on the ground in front of them with a view of tripping them up and getting them in a wrangle with each other, during which I could escape. He had selected a clump of bushes where I was to throw the money from the bag, and throw the bag away, and if I was caught CONROY was to take the money and use it in getting me clear. The only active part SCHEGEL was to take in the matter was to furnish a boat; he and CONROY were to row me to any part of the Hudson I saw fit to go."

CONROY's reputation in Cold Spring is very bad. He was never known to work; is a sporting character in every sense of the word, and owns a horse and wagon. He has put up small thieving jobs for years past, at times getting little boys to steal oats for his horse. He was arrested for robbing COUCH's store in Cold Spring about three years ago. When a mere boy he was arrested on the charge of outraging a woman at Sand Land, near Cold Spring, and at the same time stealing her ear-rings from her ears. Somehow or other he was released, managing to escape through some hook or crook of the law.

It is understood that the Vigilance Committee of Cold Spring are pressing the prosecution of CONROY and TRUMPBOUR. GOUVERNEUR PAULDING, the President of the Committee, having visited Newburg several times recently, urging vigor on the part of the People's Attorney. A member of the Committee is in possession of information which states that TRUMPBOUR has written a letter to his intended bride at Catskill, in which he said that he had got himself into a bad fix by being made a tool of by others. In this letter he reiterated the love he bore the one whom he was visiting, and expressed profound regret over his trying situation. TRUMPBOUR will be indicted in September, and his trial will take place in October. Cold Spring fairly howls for his blood.

The Madison Avenue Railroad and the Tunnel.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are being frequently sold by somebody who is anxious to have the Fourth-avenue cars run on the surface, instead of through the tunnel, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets.

This morning, under "local news in brief," he has made you say "these cars will be in readiness as soon as the track is laid over Murray Hill," &c. Now "these cars" referred to have been in readiness, and running regularly through the tunnel since the 4th of July last.

The Company have made spacious openings for light and ventilation, and the objectionable features of a passage through the tunnel are obviated.

If your informant will take a view of the massive granite steps now being laid at Thirty-fourth, and also at Forty-second streets, to give access to these cars at each end of the tunnel, he will readily see that the Company have abandoned all ideas of laying a track on the surface, through Park-avenue, and have very recently removed the track which some years since they laid up the hill as far as Thirty-fourth-street for this talked-of surface route, against which an injunction was obtained, and is still in force.

I take, read, and swear by the TIMES, and dislike to have you led astray even in minor matters. Yours, respectfully,

E. CLEMENTS.

Reunion of the Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Association.

The fourth annual reunion of the Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was held at Stamford yesterday, and proved a grand success. The morning was quite cloudy, and, doubtless, deterred many invited guests from attending.

About 250 of the original 1,001 members of the Seventeenth Regiment arrived at the Stamford Station by the trains of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and marched thence to Seely's Hall, where an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, the esteemed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stamford. Ex-Gov. MINOR was expected to deliver the annual address, but official duties prevented him, and he deputed Mr. CALVIN G. CHILD, a distinguished member of the Bar, to supply his place, but Mr. CHILD in turn was prevented from delivering the oration by the serious illness of a near relative, so that Mr. BUTLER was called upon at the last moment, some twenty minutes only prior to his appearance in the hall. At the close of the address the regiment proceeded to hold their annual election for officers, which resulted in the choice of the following:

President—Capt. H. P. Barr; First Vice President—Sergt. Wm. McDonald; Second Vice President—Capt. Marcus Waterbury; Recording Secretary—T. Donovan; Corresponding Secretary—George C. Peck; Treasurer—A. W. Peck; Executive Committee—J. E. Hubbell and J. R. Middlebrook.

The regiment, preceded by the Wheeler & Wilson Band, of Bridgeport, marched with its old colors—a National flag and a State flag—"all tattered and torn," to the race-course, about a mile north-west of the village, to partake of an old fashioned clam-bake, which had been prepared for them.

The character of the clam-bake, as it was called, may be inferred from the fact that it consisted of 50 bushels of clams, 300 pounds of bluefish, 100 pounds of chickens, 1 barrel of lobsters, 3 barrels of sweet potatoes, 3 barrels of Irish potatoes, 800 ears of sweet corn, and a plum pudding 15 feet long by 4 inches in diameter. These were all finely cooked Indian fashion, on the heated stones; while there were a sufficient number of mince pies provided to supply every one present with half of one, besides melons and four boxes of lemons converted into lemonade. After partaking of the hospitalities so bountifully provided by the citizens of Stamford, the volunteers, with the members of their families and a host of friends, left for their respective homes by the evening trains and other conveyances. All who were present will long remember the Stamford clam-bake.

Excursion and Picnic of the Veterans of 1812.

The excursion and picnic of the Veterans of 1812 at Myers' Grove, Chelsea, Staten Island, yesterday, was a very delightful and successful affair. About 20 Veterans and 1,280 guests constituted the party. The steamer *Virginia Seymour* and the large barges *Wm. Myers* and *Wm. Jay Haskell* were engaged for the occasion. One barge lay at the foot of Leroy-street, North River, and the other at the foot of Broome-street, East River, while the steam-boat made the following landings: South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, at 7 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7½; Peck-slip, at 8; Broome-street, at 8½; Morris-street, Jersey City, at 9; West Thirty-fourth-street, at 9½, and Leroy-street, at 10 o'clock, precisely. They proceeded down the bay, and had a splendid view of all the shipping in the harbor, vessels of war, fortifications, and passed through the Kill von Kull between Staten Island and New-Jersey, and had a splendid view of Newark Bay and the great bridge that crosses it. JOHN P. HUNT, Jr., Esq., I. O. O. F., addressed the assemblage on behalf of the Veterans. Several military gentlemen accompanying the excursion appeared in uniform. The party left the last landing in New-York at 10 A. M., and after a delightful sail arrived at the Grove at 2½ P. M. After two hours pleasantly spent there with music, dancing, speeches and refreshments they embarked again, and leaving at 4½ P. M. arrived in New-York at 7½ P. M. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursion.

Action for Libel Against Paul J. Nicholson—Complications Growing Out of the Nathan Murder.

Mr. PAUL J. NICHOLSON, proprietor of *The Season*, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, to answer a charge of libel preferred against him by ISAAC G. REED, Jr., residing at No. 29 East Twentieth-street, the case having arisen out of a certain publication with regard to the Nathan murder. The Court was densely crowded during the investigation, and a good deal of interest was evinced in the result.

The affidavit of Mr. REED set forth that on the 10th of August last the defendant published and circulated in his paper, *The Season*, an article headed "The Nathan Murder," copied from the *Sunday Mercury*, which contained statements of a libelous and defamatory nature with regard to Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN, and that in accompanying remarks it was alleged in *The Season* that he (Mr. REED) was the writer of that article; and other statements were made, which, if not contradicted, would destroy his character and reputation. He denied having any knowledge of the publication of the article in the *Mercury*, and he therefore prayed for justice and demanded an early investigation of the case.

Mr. PITTMAN, counsel for the complainant, moved for a speedy examination. He said that Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN and twenty-five other witnesses were ready to be examined, and it was for the interests of all parties that an immediate disposition should be made of the matter.

The defendant asked for a postponement on the ground that he was not prepared for his defense, and the Judge adjourned the case to Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

The Fire on the Newark Meadows—Property Valued at $30,000 Destroyed.

The fire which destroyed the larger part of Messrs. LISTER BROTHERS' bone-dust factory on the Newark Meadows, Sunday morning, caused a loss of $30,000. The main building, which burned the greater part of the night, had only recently been erected by the proprietors at a heavy cost, and its destruction will put a stop to their operations for several months to come. The building was 175 feet long by 70 feet wide, and was constructed of brick and wood. It was burned to the ground.

The theory set forth in the report in these columns yesterday regarding the origin of the conflagration has been adopted by the owners of the property, and detectives have been sent to Bayonne to detect the incendiaries if possible. Their success in this undertaking may be doubted, however, for the people are united in their determination to have the so-called nuisance removed. Legal protection they have been unable to obtain, for although they receive all the odors arising from the place, it is situated in Essex County.

Fire in a Hotel.

At 1 o'clock this morning flames were discovered on the fourth floor of the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets, and the building being eight stories high and filled with guests, great excitement and confusion ensued. The servants who were sleeping on the upper floor escaped by the fire-escape, and the guests rushed down the various stairways and into the street, clad only in scanty garments. The fire engines were, however, quickly on the ground, and a single stream was sufficient to extinguish the flames, so that the alarm proved to be unnecessary. The damage to the building and furniture, both of which are owned by CHARLES T. CROMWELL, and are fully insured, will not exceed $600. S. T. SMITH, lessee and proprietor of the hotel, suffered no loss.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—March of the Prussians on Paris; Proclamation of the Crown Prince; Official Statements of French Losses; The Siege of Strasbourg; Interview of French Journalists with the Prince Royal; The Battle-fields.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Colored Labor Convention; The South; New-Jersey Politics; Nominations.

GENERAL TOPICS.—A Circus Tent Struck by Lightning; Submarine Cables; Destructive Conflagrations; How Bottles are Made; Petroleum—Where it Comes From; Steam and Canal-boats; The Mormons; A Tennessee Horror; The Cincinnati Shooting Festival; The Chicago Divorce Market.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Infant Metropolis; Cruelty to Animals; The Central Bank Failure.

AGRICULTURAL.—How to Make Bone Fertilizers; Leaf Mold.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Democratic Position; France and the Orleanists; The Tariff Question; Campaign Work; Why Americans Sympathize with Germany; King Young; The Advance upon Paris; Commercial Rivalry of France and Prussia.

THE MARKETS.—Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum; two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $22.

An extra copy to getter up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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Our News Agencies in the principal cities of Europe, and our system of traveling correspondents, have been long established, a fact the readers of the HERALD have no doubt become familiar with, and as our letters from all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for years past have fully proven.

We do not pretend that our comments upon the War, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements, come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable, and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies.

The NEW-YORK DAILY HERALD will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of $1 per month. The WEEKLY HERALD will be sent by mail for $2 a year.

J. G. BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor.

—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c., Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Congress and other Saratoga Waters.—Depot, No. 24 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. No genuine Congress sold on draught.

Money deposited now in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st., (opposite City Hall) will draw interest from Sept. 1.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

JAMISON—DORSEY.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, by Rev. Dr. Burtsell, at the Church of the Epiphany, JOHN JAMISON to [illegible] DORSEY, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ATWELL.—On Sunday, Aug. 28, at the residence of her father, Isaiah Scott, Brooklyn, MARY GERTRUDE, wife of Col. Joseph D. Atwell, of Port Henry, N. Y., where her remains will be taken for interment.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 28th inst., MARY ANN, wife of John T. Brown, and daughter of the late Herman Hughes.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 329 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BRITTON.—Saturday morning, Aug. 27, at Annandale, town of Westfield, Staten Island, MARY, wife of the late David Britton. Funeral at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, at 2½ P. M. on Tuesday.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Take the 1 P. M. boat. The cars will stop, going and returning, at the cemetery.

CROCKER.—On Sunday, 28th inst., of marasmus, after a long illness, FANNIE LETITIA, infant daughter of William H. and Eliza C. Crocker, aged 5 months and 24 days.

CORNING.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday evening, Aug. 27, ISABEL, infant daughter of Edward and Emma D. Corning, and grand-daughter of James W. Beardsley.

DRIGGS.—EMMA L. DRIGGS, daughter of the late Chester Driggs.

Particulars in tomorrow's paper.

ECCLES.—On Sabbath afternoon, Aug. 28, 1870, at 4 o'clock, MARGARET ANNIE LETITIA ECCLES, eldest daughter of John K. and the late Annie Letitia Eccles, aged 20 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 358 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

GUNTHER.—On Saturday, 27th inst., at Bergen Point, N. J., DAISY, infant daughter of Mary Adelia and Wm. Henry Gunther.

Remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HASBROOK.—At Hughsonville, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1870, Miss JOANNA D. HASBROOK, aged 19 years.

Funeral services Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

HARVEY.—At Cornwall, on the Hudson, on Friday, 26th inst., MARY A. J., wife of Edward Harvey.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 9½ A. M., from No. 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Funeral service at 10 o'clock at St. James' Cathedral.

KEARNEY.—At his residence in Montclair, N. J., Aug. 28, after a short illness, JOHN BEADE KEARNEY, in the 69th year.

The funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Montclair, Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains for Montclair will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; returning, 5:10 P. M. Carriages will meet the trains at the depot.

LAMBERT.—At North Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday evening, 28th inst., Mrs. REBECCA A. LAMBERT, wife of the late J. P. M. Lambert, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, 1½ P. M. on Wednesday, 31st inst., at the residence of her son, J. B. Lambert, Jefferson-av. North Elizabeth trains leave foot of Courtlandt-st at 12 M. Interment in Philadelphia.

MONROE.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, in Southport, Conn., Aug. 28, 1870, HETTY PERRY, wife of Elbert B. Monroe, of New-York, and daughter of the late Charles Perry, of the former place.

The funeral services will take place in Southport, at the residence of her uncle, Frederick Marquand, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The New-Haven train leaves 27th-st. at 11½, and the return train at 6 P. M.

MEYER.—On Monday, Aug. 29, HENRY PAULDING, infant son of Henry C. and Lottie E. Meyer, aged 1 year and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mr. M. H. Meyer, No. 83 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 11 A. M.

McINTOSH.—At Portchester, on Monday, Aug. 29, JAMES McINTOSH, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his children, Charles, James H., Underhill H. McIntosh and Mrs. A. J. Slauson are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son Charles, at Portchester, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The New-Haven cars leave the depot, 27th-st., at 11½ A. M.

PATE.—On Sunday, Aug. 28, at East Orange, N. J., SOPHIA CHARLOTTE, infant daughter of William E. and Julia M. Pate, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, at East Orange, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2½ P. M.

PACKARD.—At Saratoga, on Saturday, Aug. 27, LENA EMMA, only daughter of Silas S. and Marion H. Packard, aged 19 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] East 54th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited.

SCHLESINGER.—At Naugatuck, Conn., on Aug. 28, BERTHA E., infant daughter of A. D. and J. C. Schlesinger, of College Point, L. I.

WATERS.—In this City, Aug. 29, EDWIN ALBERT, only child of Wm. E. and Mary V. Waters, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, W. E. Albertson, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT WINDOW UMBRELLAS. NEWEST INVENTION OF THE AGE. SIMON HEITER & CO., NO. 80 LEONARD-ST., SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS. During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 5:45; C and D, 5:45; E and F, 5:30; G and H, 5:30 the night before. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

VERMONT SPRING WATER. The great remedy for many diseases. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express (where they have no agent) free of charge, on receipt of list price. Send for price lists and Circulars. Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Felonious Assault by a Conductor—High-handed Outrage in Hamilton Park—Vagaries of a Crazy Frenchman—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

At an early hour yesterday morning an affray occurred in the oyster saloon of WILLIAM ACKERMAN, on the corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets, during which JOHN M. ACRONEY, of No. 468 Greenwich-street, was attacked by ACKERMAN, and received a severe cut over the right eye, which was dressed at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, after which he went home. He refused to make any complaint against his assailant, and no arrest was, therefore, made.

EDWARD DONLON, of No. 157 Washington-street, was assaulted, yesterday morning, on a Third-avenue car, in Park-row, by PATRICK CONWAY, the driver, who, being armed with a car-hook, inflicted a severe scalp-wound, which was dressed at the Park Hospital. CONWAY was arrested by Officer PACEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and, being arraigned, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, was committed to answer for a felonious assault.

Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, MICHAEL JOHNSON, of No. 217 West Houston-street, was walking in Hamilton Park, Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, with his cousin, Miss MARY CANFIELD, of No. 49 Downing-street, when he was suddenly attacked by three ruffians, who tore the lady from his arm and in a moment had disappeared, carrying her with them. His cries immediately brought up Sergt. WHITCOMB and several citizens, when a search was made for the lady and her captors, but without success. Subsequently she reached her home unharmed, and stated that she had been rescued from the ruffians in Second-avenue by a gentleman, who did not give his name, and who escorted her to a Third-avenue car. As she is not able to identify either of the scoundrels they cannot be arrested.

VICTOR FRANK, a Frenchman, laboring under intense cerebral excitement, caused by the French defeats, was found, on Sunday afternoon, chasing children in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, and was arrested by the Twelfth Precinct Police. When searched at the Station-house he was found to be armed with five large butcher-knives, a huge fork, and a five-barreled revolver, with all the chambers fully loaded. He was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

CATHARINE SAXTON, forty years of age, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday at her residence, No. 95 Washington-street, and broke her left arm.

HORACE HOPPER, aged fifteen years, yesterday fell from a second-floor window of No. 66 Beaver-street, into the area, and broke his arm in two places. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

EDWARD FELLOWS, of Rensselaer County, N. Y., while riding yesterday morning on the top of a freight-car on the Hudson River Railroad, was seriously injured about the head and legs by being crushed between the roof of the car and the arch over the track at Dudley's Grove. He was brought into the depot at Thirtieth-street, and from thence taken to Bellevue Hospital.

During Sunday night a party of burglars entered the saloon of HENRY HIRSCH, No. 123 West Houston-street, which they robbed of stock worth $120 and escaped without detection.

JOHN HEWSON, aged thirty, of No. 47 Ridge-street, a laborer, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING, together with MARY ANN WILSON, also of No. 47 Ridge-street, on a charge of burglary. The prisoners were found in possession of a quantity of wearing apparel and jewelry, which had been stolen in trunks belonging to Mrs. MARY A. L. DOWD, of Ninety-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and Mrs. MARGARET A. E. MORGAN, of No. 314 West Thirty-fifth-street, by burglars, on the night of the 26th inst., from the baggage-room of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, at the foot of Roosevelt-street. The details of the case have already been fully narrated in these columns. The owners of the property fully identified the articles found in the possession of the accused as theirs, and found the aggregate value of the same to be $1,002. Detective WOOLDRIDGE having heard that property had been carried into the premises occupied by the accused, made search therein and found the property belonging to the present complainants, as well as other articles claimed by other persons to the value of several thousand dollars. The accused were fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail each.

MICHAEL MURPHY, of No. 24 Mulberry-street, and a 'longshoreman, together with an unknown man, induced WILLIAM MCCANN, residing at No. 239 Fourth-street, South Boston, yesterday, to enter a liquor-saloon in Robinson-street, where they, by violence, robbed him of a silver watch and $20. MURPHY was arrested soon after, and Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, held him for trial without bail. The confederate escaped, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

PATRICK CONLON, aged forty, a native of Ireland, dropped dead yesterday, in the liquor-store No. 19 Peck-slip.

WM. DAVIS, the young man who was assaulted on the 14th inst. by Mrs. MARGARET DUNN, alias "Big Mag," at No. 1 Bridge-street, when she struck him in the head with a hatchet, died yesterday at the Park Hospital. Coroner FLYNN granted a permit for the removal of the body to No. 5 Washington-street, and will hold an inquest on Wednesday.

FERDINAND WIRK, aged fifty-nine, a German, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained on Thursday by being run over by a dummy engine at Fourth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

EDWARD DUFFY died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained by the fall of an embankment while he was digging a cellar.

PATRICK FINNEGAN, aged fifty, and a native of Ireland, was found dead in bed at No. 449 Cherry-street, yesterday.

MATTHEW GARRETT, WM. KELLY, JEREMIAH LYNCH, THOMAS BUTLER and JOSEPH POWERS, the witnesses in the case of THOMAS CONNOLLY, who was shot dead on Saturday night, at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, were admitted to bail, yesterday, by Coroner ROLLINS.

JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 58 East Fourth-street, made complaint against MICHAEL SCANLON, an assessor, and PATRICK KAHNEY, alias John Karney, for an assault upon him, at the office of the *Irish Republic* newspaper, on the 25th inst. The disturbance grew out of Fenianism, and a warrant had been issued for some days. Justice DOWLING held the accused for trial at the Special Sessions.

Wedding at a Camp-Meeting—A Novel Scene.

The Washington *Republican* says: "A very amusing incident, which created a good deal of excitement, occurred on Sunday, at the colored camp-meeting now going on in the vicinity of Berry's Woods. Between 3 and 5 o'clock, while the tent prayer-meetings were being held, a young couple, escorted by BOB BOWIE and DICK SMITH, made their appearance on the ground, and it was soon rumored around that they contemplated matrimony, and proposed to have the thing done then and there. A start from one or two of the tents in the direction of the lovers, who seemed to be strangers to all on the ground, caused a general rush in the same direction, and there was a fair prospect of their being crushed out but for the timely interference of the Police, who protected them until the object of their visit could be generally understood, when they became the recipients of every civility that could be shown them, and they were speedily conducted before the preachers' stand, and—GERRY MASON and an unknown belle acting groom and bridesmaid—were made man and wife in a twinkling, 5,000 people witnessing the ceremony. The bridegroom being impecunious, BOWIE passed a hat around among a portion of the congregation, and something over $5 was collected and paid over to the preacher as his fee. The new-made pair retired from the ground, and the campers returned to their tents to prepare for the evening service, and soon all was quiet again."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Exchange, being Monday, no sales were made and but few persons were in attendance. The first day of the week is not a popular one for business with Real Estate men, and it is but seldom that any transactions are made on that day. To-day bids fair to be a busy one. Several sales will take place at the Exchange, and in addition A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO. dispose of a large number of Cherry Hill lots at Hackensack, N. J., while A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sell a valuable property at West Hoboken. Reference at length was made to these sales in the TIMES of yesterday, and full details as to time, mode of transit, &c., will be found in our advertising columns. Any event of interest connected with Real Estate, which may occur during the week, will be duly noticed from day to day, while to both buyer and seller the TIMES record of transactions made will always be found most valuable for reference.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 84.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 17x100	$4,000
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 178 ft. n. of 126th-st., 25x [illegible]	1,400
Lewis-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 20x100	18,000
6th-st., s. s., 198 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x98	22,000
127th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	3,500
87th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x200.10	40,000
51st-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100	25,000
Sherman-av., n. s., 380 ft. e. of Dyckman-st., 50x150	} 1,400
Sherman-av. and Academy-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	}
Vermilyea-av. and Isham-st., n. w. corner, 100x200.11	2,650
Vermilyea-av., e. s., 200 ft. e. of Academy-st., 100x100	1,300
3d-av. and 47th-st., n. w. corner, 25.2x100x25.2 [illegible]	38,000
4th-av. and 87th-st., n. e. corner, 102.2x20	20,500
87th-av., e. s., 102.1 ft. n. of 81st-st., 25x76.5	16,000

Leases Recorded.

Avenue A, No. 1, 2 3-12 years, per month	$90
Avenue A, No. 1, 2 4-12 years, per year	1,020

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton and Pacific sts., n. e. corner, 22.6x85 (11-20 part)	$21,148

Columbia-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Church-st., 20x93.6	1,300
Floyd-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	800
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x125	7,500
Snedyken-st., w. s., 208 ft. e. of Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike, 25x150	2,250
Tillary and Division sts., n. w. corner, 21x102	1,000
West-st., e. s., 575 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100	1,010
De Kalb-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	1,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 84.8 ft. n. of Concord-st., 21.1x75	1,150
Lafayette-av., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x80	6,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Stevens-av. and Ridge-st., n. w. corner, 80x270	$1,000
Tuckahoe Station road, s. s., 50x100	800

Greenburg.

High-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 50x107	$3,000

Morrisania.

Milton-st., e. s., 450 ft. s. of Cortlandt-st., 50x100	$750
146th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 100x125	3,000

Mamaroneck.

Lot No. 15, Grand Park	$2,500
Mamaroneck to Harrison road, adjoining Hadden Bridge, w. s., 7 acres 17 perches	15,000

West Farms.

Fairmount-av., s. w. s., lot No. 5, Fairmount, 100x125	$1,280
Fordham to McComb's Dam road, e. s., adjoining Morris, 25 acres	100,262

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

5th-av., w. s., lot No. 740, 25x100	$307
6th-av., w. s., lot No. 107, 25x100	207
9th-av., e. s., lot No. 250, 25x100	257
11th-av., e. s., lot No. 552, 25x100	257

Flushing.

Prince-st., e. s., adjoining Bloodgood's, 50x100	$1,000

Jamaica.

New-York-av., e. s., lots Nos. 180, 181, 182, each 25x125 and house	$4,000
Lots Nos. 225 and 226 South-street, w. s., each 25x100	140
Lots Nos. 118 and 119 South-st., w. s., each 25x100	150

Newtown.

Forrest-av., w. s., adjoining Ricard's lot, Nos. 20 and 21, each 25x100	$2,000

Woodbury.

Road from Woodbury to Oyster Bay Cove, e. s., adjoining Whiting's, 25 acres	$1,543

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bowery and Brill-st., n. e. corner, 25x94.4	$1,500
Charlton-st., w. s., 62 ft. s. of Court-st., 25x100	} 2,300
Charlton-st., w. s., 81 ft. s. of Court-st., 30x120x25	}
Frelinghuysen-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Emmet-st., 24x87	2,000
Murray-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. from Brunswick-st., 20x93.1	} 4,300
Murray-st., w. s., the above lot intersecting, 20x93.1	}

East Orange.

Clinton-st., e. s., 725 ft. s. of Morris & Essex R. R., 50x175	$2,500
Cherry-st., w. s., 81 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 75x108	4,500

South Orange.

Third and Academy sts., s. e. corner, 53.6x120	$1,100

Jersey City.

Cottage-st., s. s., w. of Bergen-av., 25x100	$5,500
Paterson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Passaic-av., 25x100	2,100

Bayonne.

Avenue C and 29th-st., n. e. corner, 15 34-100 city lots	$4,000

Greenville.

Walker-av., n. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 4, 50x100	$975

Union.

Mackens-st., w. s., lot No. 242, Hexamer's map, 25x100	$450
Jefferson-st., n. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, block No. 4, Butt's map, 25x100	2,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in 37th-st., near Broadway; house in perfect order, and very desirable. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 45th-st., near Madison-av., medium sized. Inquire on the premises. W. FANNING.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MERRY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Becker, in Montreal, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock. MONTREAL, July 12, 1870.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 187 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J., FOUR MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station.—Handsome, newly-built residence, eleven large rooms, gas and water throughout, completely finished, built for owner, commanding extensive views; neighborhood restricted from nuisances; price low; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLY LOcated property of some thirty acres, with a good house, on a small cash payment; value increasing; any one wishing to investigate can assure themselves of a profitable investment. Inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Montclair, N. J., opposite railroad depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. [illegible]. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SEE UNDER AUCTION HEAD FOR advertisement of valuable property for sale at Camden, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT CHEAPNESS, ELEGANCE, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, green-house; six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—TWO FIRST-class residences; best location in the city; five minutes from the ferry, one, No. 196 Grand-st., at $900 per year, the other, No. 41 Sussex-st. at $1,000 per year; both houses in fine order; gas and water throughout. Apply to A. MCL. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Darcy Building, Jersey City.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-located four-story stone-front house to let on 7th-av., near 46th-st., size 25x50x100. House is in splendid order, and has hot and cold water on every floor. Rent only $2,500. Possession now. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 805 6th-av.

TO LET—BROOKLYN; IMMEDIATE POSsession, 171 Sycamore-st., genteel dwelling, all improvements, good order and neighborhood. Also, lower part of a nice house; upper part of another. Courtland Montague. JOHN BRAINERD.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, ON 5th or Madison av., or vicinity, a house, unfurnished or otherwise, with stable preferred. HENRY BERGH, No. 805 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VIRGINIA FARMS AND LAND for part cash and good stocks. Send full description, price, &c. TOWNSEND BROS., No. 124 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

G. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

The owners of the well-known Cherry Hill property have decided to close out the balance of their lots at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 1 P. M., on the premises.

This property has long been known as one of the most valuable and beautifully located estates in New-Jersey. It is situated in the town, or just in the suburbs of HACKENSACK, 10 miles' drive from Hoboken, and one hour from New-York, by the Hackensack Railroad. Some 200 lots of this choice property yet remaining unsold, the associate owners have decided to offer them, without regard to value, so as to close the account; they are very desirable, being located on prominent streets and adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. G. A. Zingsem, Johannes Lienau, A. Moses, and others, on an elevation overlooking the country for miles around. The soil is a rich, gravely loam, entirely free from red mud, and very luxuriant. Free passes will be furnished for special train, leaving New-York at 11 A. M., from foot of Chambers-st., or 10¾ o'clock from the foot of 23d-st. Luncheon under a large tent, on the arrival of the train. This is a rare opportunity for buying some of the very choicest lots in the State on very easy terms, 70 PER CENT. being allowed to remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CAMDEN Rolling-Mill Company's property.

By order of the Court, will be offered for sale, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1870, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, in the City of Camden, State of New-Jersey, the real estate, buildings and machinery belonging to the CAMDEN ROLLING-MILL COMPANY; also fourteen brick dwelling-houses and lots; also three vacant lots. This is one of the most valuable properties that is to be found in the country. Its location, on the Delaware River, affords great advantages for the manufacture of railroad iron, bar iron and nails, gas and water pipes, and is well worth the attention of capitalists wishing to engage in the business. Any information relating to the property may be obtained by calling at the office at the Works, or by letter. Address

ABRAM HAWKINS, Assignee, Camden, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 80x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 31x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is [illegible] miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $2,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully assured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns:

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKINLAY, } Agents.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A special meeting of the holders of the Minnesota State Seven per cent. Bonds will be held at the banking-house of Soutter & Co., No. 53 William-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the proposition involved in a late law of the State of Minnesota, whereby the State, in substance, offers to give the bondholders lands at $3 70 an acre, in exchange for the bonds, with twelve years' unpaid interest.

ALLAN MELVILLE, J. T. SOUTTER, JEAN DEGHIER, } Committee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1870.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1870.

During the month of September, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold or offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21—One million.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28—One million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, Sept. 1—One million.
THURSDAY, Sept. 8—Two millions.
THURSDAY, Sept. 15—One million.
THURSDAY, Sept. 22—Two millions.
THURSDAY, Sept. 29—One million.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for. Further particulars can be had at this office.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railway.

Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD GUARANTEED by the State of Alabama.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest interest, with the BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which can now be had at 85 and accrued interest.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section [illegible] of the act of Congress [illegible] of United States bonds [illegible] June 3, 1864, that [illegible] the First National Bank of St. Louis, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, [illegible] held and published [illegible] said bank, at the office of [illegible] St. Louis, [illegible] on the 18th day of July, 1870, [illegible] voted [illegible] to go into liquidation [illegible] 18th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
St. Louis, Mo., July 18, 1870.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME.

THE SECURITIES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS
are selling at 71, paying about 10 PER CENT. on the investment. They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said road; are perfectly safe, and are taken AT PAR in payment for the Company's lands.
THE INCOME BONDS PAY 15 PER CENT.
at present market value. The Coupons are paid promptly at New-York and Boston.
EARNINGS, MAY, 1870 .... $902,536 99
JUNE, 1870 .... 748,150 11
Increase over same months last year 40,000 00
All classes of Government Bonds received in exchange.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BANKING-HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. }

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 6, 1866. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. F. CORNISH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,166 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM SEPT. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1, at the rate of SIX per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward.
Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

A MONTH'S EXTRA INTEREST IS gained by depositing on or before Sept. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19, 1870. }

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 19th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the offices of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 58.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 35.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 81.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000,) approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1870. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. for dredging

Slip between Nos. 6 and 7, East River.
Slip between Nos. 18 and 19, East River.
Slip between Nos. 20 and 21, East River.
Slip adjacent to bulkhead between 24th and 25th sts., East River.
Slip between Piers Nos. 35 and 36, North River.
Slip between piers foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River.

Blank forms of specifications and agreements can be obtained at the office of the Department.
JOHN T. AGNEW, RICHARD M. HENRY, WILSON G. HUNT, HUGH SMITH, WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible], 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th day of September next, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the Sinking Fund for the sale of fifteen bonds of one thousand dollars each, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture-tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $45 to $1,000; rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,320 Broadway; branch ware-rooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $200.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 683 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showroom with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 20th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.
HUGH SMITH, J. M. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED, Jr. } Commissioners.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HEARTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Heartt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1870.
T. STEWART BROWN, Assignee,
au9-law3wTu* No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed assignee of WILLIAM A. BARBER and HENRY C. BUSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
M. M. BELDING, Assignee, &c.
au23-law3wTu*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO TO the country; the man to work about the house and make himself generally useful; the wife to do chamber-work and waiting; permanent, if satisfactory; references required. Apply at No. 424 West 23d-st., on Tuesday.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER in a manufacturing establishment; a young man who has some knowledge of accounts, is a good penman and correct at figures, and can give unexceptionable references as to character and habits, may apply to F. L., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the gents' furnishing business in all its branches, who can influence first-class trade, to take full charge of that department in a leading house. Apply, with references and previous experiences, to K. O. L., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 285 4TH-av., all experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, professed cooks and cooks of all kinds, young girls, house-workers, laundresses, for families returning to the City or country.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress in an American family; wages $12. Apply, with reference, at No. 281 West 11th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 17th-st. and 6th-av. Wanted, servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; is a thorough housekeeper, a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; any one wanting a smart, economical person to take charge of their house and family will address HEYWOOD, Box No. 185 *Times* Office; the highest references given; no objections to a school or the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 West Houston-st., between Hudson and Varick sts., through which the 6th and 8th-av. cars run.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good baker; understands pastries, game and soups, and making butter if required; desires a place in the country, or with a family who will return in the Fall; has good references. Call for two days at No. 28 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal sts.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salad in the best manner, or will do chamber-work and waiting; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 385 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as good plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 18th-st., next 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation as cook in an American or English family; understands her business; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 200 Hudson-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and thorough cook; country or City; has good references; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry; excellent baker, &c. Call at No. 385 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; she is a thorough laundress and capable woman; can do French fluting and do up all kinds of fine muslin in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 385 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber girl and waitress; best of City reference for a number of years. Apply at No. 149 8th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a Scotch woman who understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Call at No. 21 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 222 East Houston-st., in the store, corner of Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 214 East 24th-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION and assistant to lady's traveling, or as fine seamstress and to assist in housekeeping. Call on or address E. J., No. 510 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer and baister; good references given. Apply at No. 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen at No. 320 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day; is a good washer and ironer; would do house-cleaning. Call at No. 309 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 227 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSE-work in a small family. Call at No. 230 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, (lately landed,) a situation as cook in a first-class family. Apply at No. 227 Bowery, opposite Prince-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER of 25th-st., excellent situations ready in families returning to the City; also, country places, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, general workers, &c., both Protestant and Catholic.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 541 6th-av., supplies first-class colored servants, either of the City or from the South, male and female, to fill every capacity.

WASHING WANTED.—A FEW YOUNG men can have their washing done in the neatest manner at No. 241 East 23d-st. Best of reference given.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS help, and first-class help wanting good situations, may apply at the French office, No. 405 6th-av.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities can always be obtained at the magnificent office, No. 136 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, who is a thorough, practical man in every department of horticulture; will be found able to give satisfaction to his employer in everything relating to gardening and farming; is married, without children; good City reference. Address A. F. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a practical man, (married,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, also the management of green-houses, graperies, and a practical knowledge of plain gardening generally. Address N. T., corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, florists.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; has the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. A. C., now No. 437 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE (Swiss) want situations; he understands gardening, also the care of horses and cows; the wife for house-work. Call at or address for two days No. 112 Hester-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced City driver, and is a first-class man; has the best of references. Apply to Mr. HOOVER, No. 302 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman in a private family as first-class waiter; has the best City reference. Address for two days M. GACHET, No. 178 6th-av., in store, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business; the best of City reference for being a good and careful driver. Call or address D. BROWN, stable, north-west corner 26th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family; speaks English fluently; best reference from late employer. Apply or address MCDALY, 162 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young Englishman, Protestant; best references given; City or country. Address for two days J. J., No. 461 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience in this City; best City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 4½ Amity-st., in saddlery-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he perfectly understands his business; has the very best of references. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal engineer and mechanic, as engineer; good references given. Address No. 53 1st-st., in the grocery-store.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 24, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.
ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH, JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.
ap12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix.
JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER, } Executors.
au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 19 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.
JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, } Executors.
je7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.
HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.
my17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 32 Grove-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.
WM. E. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to removing to their new store,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

they will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost,

The whole of their

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of

SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, LACE POINTS, BEDOUINS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Cloths, Cloakings, Velvets, Organdies, Lawns, Grenadines, Calicos, Delaines, Ginghams, Linen Damasks, Table-Cloths, Toweling, Napkins, Crashes, Shirting and Sheeting Linens,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Quilts, Blankets,
Flannels, Comforters,
LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELLES,
REPS AND CHINTZES,
Cornices, Loops, Tassels, Window Hollands,
DOMESTICS.
Ladies' and Children's Suits and Dresses and Under-clothing, Corsets and Corset Covers, Children's Hats and Caps, Infants' Wardrobes, Ladies' Trousseau.

In addition to which they are now opening their fresh importations of

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES
for the
FALL SEASON,
embracing full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are
200 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 25c.
300 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE
presents an opportunity to purchasers to get
IMMENSE BARGAINS
which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

MA	**SUMMER TRADE.**	CY
MA		CY
MA	Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and	CY
MA	FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS,	CY
MA	Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods,	CY
MA	BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY

NO. 773 BROADWAY. NO. 773
BENNETT WILLIAMS
Has just opened
Fall goods at extremely low prices.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Edgings, Laces, Insertions.
Real Point, Point Appliqué, Point Duchesse Laces, Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Real Point, Thread, Valenciennes Collars, Sets, Capes.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Guipure Bands and Insertion.
Hem-stitch and embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Llama Lace Points, Sacques, Parasol Covers.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

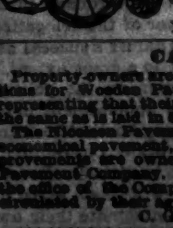
DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SAVING VALUABLE PAPERS, NOTHING EQUALS
SHIPMAN'S
PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE.
For sale by ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalid carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 5th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Nicolson Pavement Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.
C. G. WATERBURY, President.

WANTED.—DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.—I want from $60,000 to $100,000 in dry goods, and will give some cash and good real estate in Pennsylvania. Address H. MALCOM DWYER, No. 211 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 7
India	Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold.
Return tickets ... $250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets ... $150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP Scotia embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Tuesday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) ... Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN ... Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH ... Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY ... Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ... Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ... Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE ... DANRE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE ... ROUSSEAU ... SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Oct. 15
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2 only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ... Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ... Sept. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ... Sept. 15
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 20 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The steam-ship —— will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue Rivoli, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 29. The several departments in charge of able masters. Carriages provided for pupils at a distance. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.
From the Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D.
A personal acquaintance with Mr. Hazeltine and the workings of his institution, enables me to recommend his school with the utmost cordiality to the patronage of all who wish to provide their daughters with the advantages of a sound, thorough instruction, and with the comforts of a delightful Christian home.
DANIEL W. POOR.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

LESPINASSE.
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 29 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 39TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children.
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 40 West 33d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STREBS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 50 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

AT THOMPSON'S, NO. 20 4TH-AV., opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, correspondence, French, German, literature, conversation. Classes $5 per quarter, private lessons. Ladies' department. Day and evening.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, Ellenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 290 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 23 Grove-st., N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—22 WEST 12TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 49th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 5th-av. and 120th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 22, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 180 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 180 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 830 Broadway and No. 32 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 830 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Rudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be furnished on application.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 236, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 252 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 20 West 38th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 136 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1620,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blame's, No. 535 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. School for girls 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, c. 38th-st. For admission or circu's ap'ly to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 28. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 20 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

H. C. SYMONDS'
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will open SEPT. 15.
$450 per annum.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (36 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 1.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 229 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.
The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.
There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.
The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.
For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. MRS. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 257 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening on TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.
The first-class boarding-school for young ladies, No. 173 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., will open Sept. 19.
M. GIRAUD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE Dutch Church, No. 169 West 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 5. Tuition free to all who desire to enjoy the peculiar advantages of this institution. Apply from 9 till 3 to the Principal, HENRY W. DUNSHEE, or to either of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, Chairman.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WOOD,
CALVIN E. KNOX,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
FREDERICK T. LOCKE,
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

MISSES E. S. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 14. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 5.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn, (established in 1830,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 103 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,183 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 19 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FOR boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 830 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 48th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly, until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, three large and two small rooms; also extension room on first floor, to let, with or without private table, together or separately; references exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST door from Lexington-av.—A private family, living in own house, will let one or two furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST NINTH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board, to families or single gentlemen; private table, if desired; house first-class. References exchanged.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with good board; house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 131 West 42d-st.

NO. 13 EAST 29TH-ST.—IN THIS FIRST-class French house families and single gentlemen can find comfortable rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table only; highest references required.

NO. 217 WEST 20TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms in suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board; references required.

NO. 129 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite five rooms, second floor, large and two hall; to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; first-class board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. To let, with board, large, handsome second floor, high stoop. No. 130 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SITTING room and bedroom on the first floor, with or without private table. Apply at No. 63 West 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET some rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 41 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, select neighborhood, private family, with or without board. Apply at No. 29 West 9th-st.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board at No. 124 West 38th-st.

WEST 12TH-ST., NO. 77, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Some very desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL.
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons with child and nurse, a suite of rooms; three or four bedrooms, dining and drawing-room, with private table, on second floor; location between 4th and 6th avs and 15th and 42d sts. Address Box No. 1,173 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS, NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.
The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.
The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogue.
GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.
UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, } COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870. }
Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.
Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.
M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

ABCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALES.—House of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL (the oldest stand in the City.)
Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., running through to Liberty-st.
Horse Auction Branch, Nos. 112 and 114 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 11 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture contained in said house. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at our Sales-room, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, made to order by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus; rich satin brocade curtains and draperies, rose-wood pianos, French plate pier mirrors, French moquet and velvet carpets, &c., &c. Details in time.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THIS IS TO GIVE notice that I will sell at public auction, at the auction-rooms of Henry G. Moulton & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., New-York City, on the 8th day of September prox., at 11 o'clock A. M., a large stock of hats, caps and umbrellas, and one head-conformeter, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM H. MCARTHUR, bankrupt.—EDMUND A. DICKERSON, No. 387 Broome-st., Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL sell THIS DAY at their auction mart, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, by catalogue, a large and important collection of FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.
Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
J. E. DICKINSON, }

COPARTNERSHIP.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN E. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 15 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of GOURLAY BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE GOURLAY,
JAMES GOURLAY,
JAMES J. ASHBY.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GOURLAY BROTHERS, and will continue the above business.
GEORGE GOURLAY,
JAMES J. ASHBY.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE.
For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 5th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, (GERMAN Protestant,) who has been in England four years, a situation in an American family to teach young children and to make herself useful. Address B. K., No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED to teach the English branches, French and Music, desires an engagement in a private family; unexceptionable references. Address TEACHER, Station D.

WANTED—IN A SCHOOL NEAR THE CITY, a lady to teach French, music and mathematics. Address, with qualifications and salary desired, (which must be small,) Mrs. JACKSON, Morrisania, N. Y.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED for English, French and Latin. AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth performances and LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of the talented comedian, Jos. K. EMMET, in Gayler's popular drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Owing to the limited period of Mr. Emmet's engagement, which cannot be extended beyond the 10th of September, on account of previous engagements, in order to accommodate, as far as possible, the thousands who are desirous of witnessing his
REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE,
the management is pleased to announce that
MR. EMMET
will appear at
TWO MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
SATURDAY,
Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.
Seats may be secured for any of
MR. EMMET'S
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Third week of the distinguished actor,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
TUESDAY, Aug. 30, second night of the new romantic drama in five acts, entitled
TRUE AS STEEL.
PANPAN ... Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Mme. DE POMPADOUR ... Miss LOUISA MOORE
THE VILLAGE OF ROSEL, NORMANDY.
THE FORTUNE-TELLER'S HOUSE, PARIS.
THE ANTE-ROOM, VERSAILLES.
THE CAMP AT FLANDERS.
THE OLD MILL AT LAWFIELD.
Saturday, Sept. 3, Matinee of
TRUE AS STEEL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
Proclaimed an undeniable success by both PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB ... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School) ... Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.
1. Gratulations Menuett ... Beethoven
2. Overture, "Preciosa" ... Weber
3. Waltz, "Pandekten" ... Gungl
4. Fantasie, "Masaniello" ... Auber
5. Overture, "Siege of Corinth" ... Rossini
6. Theme and Variations for Trombone ... Beer
Mr. F. LETSCH.
7. Waltz, "Kuenstler-Leben" ... Strauss
8. Finale, "Lohengrin" ... Wagner
9. Overture, "Light Cavalry" ... Suppe
10. Waltz, "Flugschriften" ... Strauss
11. Polka, "Papageno" ... Stasny
12. March, "Wedding" ... Petri

SCOTTISH GAMES.
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT JONES' WOOD,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1,
MR. DONALD DINNIE,
The celebrated
CHAMPION ATHLETE
of Great Britain, will be present and participate in the Games.
GAMES
Commence at 10 A. M.
DANCING MUSIC
Until 8 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 4.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Jesse Hoyt, 8:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:55 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 28 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 25,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LONG BRANCH ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870, the steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 7:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The steamer JESSIE HOYT leaves at 3:30 P. M. only. The 9:45 A. M., 11 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. trips will be discontinued on the above date. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 23d-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 34, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 26th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th ... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th ... 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 27th ... 7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 28th ... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 28th ... 4:00 P. M.
Monday, 29th ... 8:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th ... 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th ... 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 30th ... 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 31st, 7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st, 11:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
L. S. TUTHILL, No. 154 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
KATHI LANNER'S
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
THE NEW SENSATION,
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
URIELLA ... KATHI LANNER
Tableau 1—The Apparition. Tableau 2—The Abduction. Tableau 3—The Slave Market. Tableau 4—The Compact. Tableau 5—The Conversion. Tableau 6—Apotheosis. EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31—Benefit of BERTHA LINDA.
FRIDAY, Sept. 2—Benefit of KATHI LANNER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 Broadway, reopen MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Nos. 830 Broadway and 32 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1865, under special law.)
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
TERMS; CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after Monday, Aug. 29.
Application can be made at the General Conservatory Offices,
No. 830 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
128 (NEW NO. 102) COURT, near State-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The spacious building on 3d-av. and 63d-st. is ready for the reception of goods. Applicants for space will deliver their articles there as soon as possible, that they may be properly arranged.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—This evening Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with Miss Canissa and Mr. Beets Ternor, from the Royal Theatre of Magdeburg. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 6:15 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; ‡12:45, ‡3:15, 4:45 and ‡6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, ‡11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; ‡1, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:20, 2:30; Peck-slip at 9, 11:45, 2:45; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—I own interest in one of the best silver mines of the day, developing, &c., near Georgetown, Colorado; can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one; best of references given. I wish to sell one-half of it very cheap for cash. Address my attorneys, TOWNSEND BROS., No. 134 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, FOR five years, with $30,000, in an old and well-established business, where the profits are over $30,000 per year. Legal interest, payable semi-annually, and fifteen per cent. of the profits will be given, or a guarantee of $6,000 per year. Address, giving real name and address for interview, A. W. G., Box No. 131 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH MODERATE capital to take charge of a business covered by letters patent. Large profits can be realized without risk as there is no competition. Unsurpassed by anything similar in the market. An investigation will satisfy the most incredulous. ROBERTS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store No. 90 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—ONE of the most eligible pews in St. Bartholomew's Church (SAMUEL COOK, D. D., Pastor,) for sale or rent. Address or apply at No. 10 Washington-square, south side.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Terrible Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad—One Man Killed—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

As the 12:10 P. M. train from Cincinnati, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was passing Lawrence Station, about four miles from Trenton, yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred which cost an old man his life and several others severe injuries. The train consisted of one baggage and several passenger cars; and after all had passed the station except the rear passenger-car, a switch parted, throwing that car from the track. The train was going at full speed at the time, and as the car left the track, the front of it struck a freight-car loaded with guano, completely demolishing both cars. An old man from Vineland, named KELLY, was instantly killed. The rear brakeman, named GEO. BURKE, was struck by a portion of the freight-car and had his left leg and hip and his right arm broken. His injuries are the most serious of any of the wounded on the train. A young man with his wife, who were married at Trenton yesterday morning, and had just started on a wedding tour, were somewhat bruised, but not seriously hurt. A woman sustained a fracture of one of her legs, and a child was badly bruised, and a family named BAKER, from Jersey City, were all more or less injured. A gentleman of the family was wedged in between the cars, and when he was taken out his head was found to be badly cut, but not seriously. His lady lost an ear, and the child sustained some painful injuries on her head and limbs. Mr. BAKER was lying on the top of Mr. KELLY, who was perfectly dead, and yet he could not extricate himself till the ruins of the cars were removed. None were mortally wounded, unless it be Mr. BURKE, the brakeman. The rear end of the forward passenger-car was thrown from the track as the switch parted, and somewhat damaged against the platform of the station. The other passengers on board the train were thoroughly frightened. It is very seldom that so small a train passes over the road. If the accident had occurred on Saturday, the loss of life and limb would have been greatly increased. The switch was in its proper place, and locked so that no blame can be thrown on the switchman for the occurrence. The Trenton physicians were sent for, and did what they could for the wounded. After proper care had been shown them, they were disposed of as follows: The body of the old gentleman who was killed was left at Lawrence to be sent back to his friends. The young married couple came on to Newark, and the rest came through to Jersey City, and were cared for by the officers of the Railroad Company as they severally desired.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—A sad accident occurred to the 1:10 train from this city to New-York, this afternoon, near Lawrence Station, resulting in the death of one man and the severe wounding of several others. When the train left Trenton it was behind time, and at the time of the accident was running very rapidly. The train consisted of three cars. The rear car jumped the track at the switch, and ran into a box-car which was standing on a side track, forcing in the front of the passenger-car. LEWIS LOCKBOCK, of Vineland, was killed; PAULINE RHINEHART, of Egg Harbor City, was wounded in one of her legs; JOSEPH HARRINGER, of Newark, was cut in the nose and bruised in the leg; SUSAN E. BARKER, a child, of Newark, had her collar-bone broken; GEORGE W. BURK, a brakeman, of Bristol, had a leg and arm broken. Several others were slightly bruised. Word was immediately telegraphed to this city for medical assistance, and everything was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The accident detained other trains for some time, but the road is now clear.

Another Accident from a Misplaced Switch—Two Persons Killed and Several Cars Smashed.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The Cincinnati express train passing through here at 2 o'clock A. M. today, ran off the track at Greenbush. Of eleven coaches in the train, five were smashed terribly. A brakeman belonging to Rhinebeck, and a woman passenger, were killed. A boy had an arm broken. Several other passengers received slight injuries. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. It is stated that the person in charge of the switch was intoxicated. The brakeman who was killed was named ABNER J. PROPE, and the lady Mrs. J. H. BONIFACE. She resided in Third-avenue, New-York. The Coroner's jury found that the accident was caused by the neglect of PETER HEYLON, switchman, and censured the Railroad Company for not having proper signal lights placed at the switches. ....Steam fire-engine No. 4, accompanied by Doering's Band, leave here this evening for Philadelphia on a visit.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Breaking up of the Encampment at Long Branch—Return of the Regiment—Reception and Parade in this City.

The Ninth Regiment returned from Long Branch, yesterday, after its ten days' encampment, and received an ovation at the hands of their friends. Early yesterday morning the order to prepare for the return was issued in the encampment, and every effort was made to render the display as imposing as possible. With the issue of the order the men immediately commenced the operations of cleaning and pipe-claying inseparable from the preparations for a parade, and under the superintendence of an efficient committee appointed for the purpose, in the course of a few hours everything was in order for inspection. At 10 o'clock the order was given to strike the tents, which was executed in such a perfect and soldierly manner that in an instant the splendid array of canvas, which formed a circuit of half a mile, and which presented a beautiful and picturesque appearance, was leveled and immediately afterward closely packed ready to follow the line of march. All being in readiness, the men were marshaled and reviewed by the Colonel and staff, and a few timely words of advice were given them in reference to their deportment on their departure. A special train then conveyed them from the encampment to the wharf, where the *Plymouth Rock* waited to bring them to the City. On the route no incident occurred of special interest, the men apparently being too much fatigued after the labors of the morning not to appreciate the comfort of a few hours' rest, while they were also desirous to husband their strength for the march they would have to make on their arrival in the City. The arms were carelessly piled on the deck, and for the moment military honors and military command were forgotten in the enjoyment of the splendid scenery which the sail afforded. Many, with a reckless abandon and carelessness of their appearance on parade, flung themselves lazily on deck, while not a few patronized lager-beer in the attempt to conform to the carol, "Drink and be merry." The boat started at 12 o'clock, but did not arrive at its destination until 3½, when all were ready to land.

The return of the regiment was known throughout the City, and for hours previously an immense crowd blocked the pier, and rendered a quick landing not alone difficult but perfectly impossible. Despite the determined efforts of the officials, every available stand-point was occupied, and a considerable amount of force had to be employed to make a clear space for the formation of the regiment. It was fully 4½ o'clock when the order to march was given.

The route was through Chambers-street, up Broadway, and down Twenty-third-street to the Grand Opera-house, where the companies were dismissed. All along the route large numbers of people filled each side of the street. A large body of Police, which was detailed to clear the passage, found it at times considerably irksome to execute their orders. The appearance of the regiment was very fine, and it required no critical observer to perceive that their discipline had been much improved by their ten days' encampment. If their appearance yesterday might be taken as an indication of the solution of the question whether camp life agreed with them, the answer undoubtedly would be in the affirmative, and it is agreeable to notice that during the excursion the regiment was singularly exempt from sickness. Their faces were much bronzed from exposure to the sun, and they generally regarded the encampment as a good thing.

Their reception was cordial, and at each street through which they passed they were greeted with every evidence of favor.

Arrived at Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue the men drew up in order for final dismissal. Col. FISK rode along the ranks and delivered some remarks on the successful termination of the excursion. He said that after ten days' encampment they had now returned home, and their conduct in the meantime had entitled them to the respect of the officers and the admiration of their fellow-citizens. "May your shadows never grow less," he said. (Laughter and bravo.) "May your shadows ever remain on your regiment, and you be enabled to inscribe on your banners excelsior." (Laughter.) He expressed a hope that no ten days of their lives may ever be spent less happily than those they passed with him in the encampment, and congratulated them on their freedom from disease during the whole period. After a few further words in this strain, which were received with laughter and applause, he formally dismissed them.

The Colonel, whose sojourn in a champagne country appears to have given him a ruddy complexion, delivered these remarks with a degree of spirit that surprised his friends, and even seemed to stagger himself.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Grand Base-Ball Match of Yesterday—Philadelphia vs. New-York—The Defeat of the Mutuals.

The Fall campaign of the base-ball season of 1870 may be said to have been inaugurated yesterday, on the occasion of the return game of the regular series of grand matches for the championship between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the noted Athletics, of Philadelphia, the first game of which took place in Philadelphia, Aug. 18, resulting in the signal success of the Mutuals by a score of 21 to 8. The victory thus obtained by the New-Yorkers of course led to considerable interest being taken in the return match, for the issue of the second game was especially important to the Philadelphia club, as in case of a defeat, their claim to ultimate victory in the championship contests would be materially affected thereby, if it did not leave them "out in the cold." The weather proved auspicious, and in consequence the attendance of spectators was unusually great, more people visiting the Union Grounds, yesterday, than have been present since the Red Stocking matches in June. The Athletics arrived by the 1 P. M. train from Philadelphia, and after taking dinner and dressing at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, took carriages for the Union Grounds, where they found the Mutuals in fine trim for play and eager for the contest.

It was not long before all was in readiness for the fight, Mr. HIGHAM, of the Union Club, being chosen as umpire. The Mutuals went to the bat first, and though EGGLER batted well for his base, before a run could be scored the side was put out in fine style, a pretty double play being noteworthy. The Athletics now took the bat, but they did not even make a base. So the first innings closed without a run to either side.

In the second innings, though the Mutuals again scored bases on hits, before they could secure a run all their men had been put out. On the other side bad fielding gave the Athletics chances to run up a score of 3, by which they took the lead in the game.

The third innings saw both sides retire without adding to their score, though the Mutuals again batted well for their bases. In the fourth innings, however, they were fortunate enough to break the ice, and first earning a run, they added 4 to their score by some errors of their opponents, and as they whitewashed the Athletics, the close of the inning saw them in the van by the total of 4 to 3, only a single run ahead, but that was considerable in so close a contest. The fifth inning added a run to each side, which still left the Mutuals in the front, and, as in the sixth, both laid Chicago goose-eggs, the commencement of the seventh inning saw the score at 5 to 4 in favor of New-York, with their stock well up in the betting market. The game now began to be very exciting indeed, and the vast assemblage watched the proceedings with the deepest interest. In the seventh inning the Mutuals added another run to their score, but the Athletics now woke up to the necessity of doing something to escape defeat, and by some lively and safe hitting, and with the assistance of some fielding errors, they added no less than 3 runs to their score, thus taking the lead in the game once more, by the score of 7 to 5. The Philadelphians now began to feel confident of a triumph, but it was yet anybody's game, and so once more were the movements of the players watched with eager and anxious looks.

In the eighth innings neither side scored any additional runs, both going out in one, two three order by sharp fielding. In the ninth innings, by a fine bat of NELSON's, the Mutuals secured 1 run, but that was their last. As the Athletics went into their ninth innings with but 1 run to get, their friends looked on with painful suspense, but it was not long before the question of victory was settled, as by important errors the winning run was scored, and this done the Philadelphians had no difficulty in adding runs to their score by good hits, they running up 5 before the innings terminated, the game closing with the success of the Athletics by a score of 12 to 7, though each side actually earned off the pitching but 2 runs. The full score gives all further particulars:

MUTUALS.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATHLETIC.	1B.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, s. s.	0	2	3	Reach, 2d b.	0	3	1
Eggler, c. f.	4	5	0	McBride, p.	1	2	1
Patterson, l. f.	3	3	0	Malone, c.	2	3	0
Nelson, 3d b.	2	1	2	Fisler, 1st b.	2	9	2
E. Mills, 1st b.	1	10	0	Sensy, c. f.	2	3	0
Martin, r. f.	1	2	0	Berry, r. f.	0	1	0
C. Mills, c.	2	6	0	Radcliff, s. s.	0	3	4
Wolters, p.	0	0	1	Bechtell, l. f.	2	1	0
Swandell, 2d b.	1	0	2	Pratt, 3d b.	0	2	0
Total	13	27	8	Total	9	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	7
Athletic	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	5	12

Umpire—Mr. HIGHAM, of the Union Club.
First base by errors—Mutuals, 3; Athletics, 8.

Amateur Game of Base-Ball.

On Saturday afternoon last two nines selected from the gentlemen employed by the Continental Insurance Company and the Gold Exchange Bank, played a very enjoyable game of base-ball at the lower ground Capitoline Base-ball Ground, Brooklyn. At the end of the fifth inning, it having become dark, the game was mutually brought to a close, the score at that time being as follows:

CONTINENTALS.	O.	R.	GOLD EXCHANGERS.	O.	R.
Jordan, c.	1	4	Westervelt, c.	1	2
Reeve, s. s.	1	5	Rogers, 2d b.	1	2
Oakley, 2d b.	1	5	Malackney, p.	0	3
Esterbrook, p.	2	4	Vanderlip, c. f.	4	0
Wright, l. f.	2	5	Hyatt, s. s.	3	0
Durbrow, 1st b.	3	3	Lee, l. f.	0	2
Michals, 3d b.	2	4	Thomas, 1st b.	1	1
Hardy, r. f.	1	5	Underhill, r. f.	3	0
McCartin, c. f.	2	3	Mackey, 3d b.	2	1
Total	15	38	Total	15	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Continentals	12	10	4	11	1	38
Gold Exchangers	1	5	0	5	2	13

Base-Ball at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The base-ball match between the Mutuals, of South Adams, Mass., and the Ontarios, of this city, was won by the latter. Score—24 to 21.

Lacrosse at Toronto.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—In the lacrosse match played yesterday in Toronto, the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club, of New-York, was the winner of the first two games, and the Toronto club won the last three games. There was an immense crowd present.

Regatta of the Empire City Rowing Club.

The ninth annual regatta of the Empire City Rowing Club, will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 6, from the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River, commencing at 3 P. M. There will be six races, one of which will be for ladies. The prizes for the ladies' race will be a gold watch and a gold boat. No entrance fee will be required. Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS is President of the Club, at whose place of business, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Harlem River, all further particulars may be learned.

The Nassau Boat Club.

The Nassau Boat Club have challenged the Mutual Boat Club, of Albany, to row a six-oared shell race, straight away. The Mutuals have accepted, and the race is to be rowed on Wednesday next, Aug. 31, at Albany. The Nassaus have been training at Harlem for some time, and are in fine condition, and the Mutuals will find them a hard crew to beat.

Arrest of a Fast Young Man at Mount Vernon.

A young man named WM. WAGNER, formerly a clerk in the drug-store of P. W. BEDFORD, and more recently employed in some capacity in the New-York Custom-house, was arrested yesterday morning at the instance of Mr. GEORGE GOULD, proprietor of a hotel in Mount Vernon, on charges of passing forged and worthless checks to the amount of $35 on JOHN BERRY and GARVEY KAPP. On inquiry it appeared that WAGNER had hired the best horses and carriages of Mr. GOULD, in which he had been driving about with a Miss AIKEN, to whom, it is understood, he had promised marriage, and thus he had hired a furnished house for their residence. Mr. GOULD sent the checks given him by WAGNER to New-York, and they were pronounced forgeries. He therefore caused the arrest of WAGNER yesterday morning, while on his way to the City, and on being taken before WM. H. MEEKS, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Mount Vernon, the accused admitted his guilt, and was sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Marriage and Divorce—Lecture by Dr. Powell.

A lecture was delivered last evening at No. 60 Ludlow-street, under the auspices of the German branch Young Men's Christian Association, by Prof. HANS POWELL. The burden of the address was that in this great City of New-York too much attention could not be paid to the matrimonial relation, and to all its duties and responsibilities. The old Dutch motto, he said, was "Do right, and never look back." This might sound somewhat droll in these days, but it was the true doctrine. The City of New-York, with its million of citizens, was cursed with thousands of people who had no sound judgment—no good apprehension of morals and religion, and no true notion of human civilization. Both sexes were constantly coming to this City for the purpose, as they believed, of bettering their condition in life. What was the result? The speaker wished his hearers to go among the new-comers of this City, and learn the condition of things. Too many men, too many women, as well, were dissatisfied with their social life and with their relations contracted in New-York. The result was a course which resulted so often in application to the Supreme Court of this district for divorces. The speaker made some remarks, and some suggestions respecting the legal aspect of divorce, and promised to deliver another lecture on the same subject at the same place next Monday.

THE PATERSON SCANDAL.

Alleged Attempt to Blackmail the Rev. Mr. Lord—Mr. Lord's Accuser—The Story of Two Wives.

The members of the Methodist congregation over which Rev. WILLIAM LORD has ministered for some time past, are highly indignant at the reports first made in a New-York Sunday paper concerning his alleged crimes in having two wives. According to the rumor some person from England made a statement soon after Mr. LORD's recent marriage in Paterson, to the effect that he had already a wife in England who was at work in one of the mills in Mr. LORD's native place. The brother of Mrs. LORD, one THOMAS SYKES, openly accused Mr. LORD of bigamy, the result of which was the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. LORD on a charge of assault and battery.

The reports have caused no little excitement in Paterson, and our reporter, who was sent to investigate the case, has made diligent inquiries after the truth. It appears from the best information that can be obtained, that the sensational story and the subsequent difficulty between Mr. LORD and his brother-in-law grew out of the following circumstances:

Sometime ago a man named HOWORTH called upon Mr. LORD, pretending to be a native of the town in which Mr. LORD was born in England, and asked pecuniary assistance. His appearance and manner being suspicious, Mr. LORD declined to assist him. Another Englishman, who, it is stated, is now at work in one of the Paterson silk-mills, had previously obtained pecuniary help from Mr. LORD, but the latter, upon meeting him subsequently in an intoxicated condition, refused to continue his acquaintance. These two men met, and soon afterward the bigamy story was set afloat, the statements of HOWORTH being corroborated by his fellow-countryman. According to the assertions of members of Mr. LORD's congregation, a deliberate attempt to blackmail was made by these men without success.

These stories came to the ears of Mr. SYKES, the brother-in-law of Mr. LORD. Mr. SYKES also had his grievance against Mr. LORD. After the marriage of the latter to Miss SYKES, the elder SYKES died, leaving nearly all his property, a house, furniture, &c., to Mrs. LORD for her use during life. This created some ill-feeling in the family. When her brother, therefore, heard of the reports, he attacked Mr. LORD with great positiveness, accusing him of bigamy. He afterward procured the arrest of Mr. LORD on a charge of assault and battery, but he has presented no evidence, either upon his person or otherwise, that the assault was committed, and all his assertions are positively denied.

The object of the accusations has not resigned, but having some time ago been given a vacation, according to custom, by his congregation, he is not at present performing his duties.

On the other hand, the authors of the stories reassert them, and state that they can prove that Mr. LORD fled the old country, leaving his lawful wife laboring in a cotton-mill.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The ticket speculators threaten to resume operations, declaring that the disposal of the test case, before Mayor HALL, does not affect them in the least—binding over APPLEY only to keep the peace toward Manager MAGONIGLE. The speculators are liable to arrest, however, it is claimed, under a City ordinance, which forbids peddling without license. It is asserted that they are peddlers in the meaning of the law, and not having the necessary licenses to sell are liable to prosecution. On this ground the managers think they will have no difficulty in putting an end to their business.

Yesterday entries were being made for the great fair of the American Institute, which begins next Monday. At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, but little else than a few statues and wax figures had been received, but it is expected that today there will be a large influx. Great stringency is the order at the door, so that goods left there cannot be taken away. The tables are prepared, the lights arranged, and everything betokens that the fair will exceed in magnitude, attraction and usefulness, the one of the previous year.

The lower portion of Maiden Lane is known among persons doing business in the vicinity as the "Oil Regions." It was in this district that the gasoline explosion occurred last week, the flames from which have hardly yet been extinguished. We are told that hundreds of barrels of this gasoline and similar inflammable material are stored in the buildings between Gold-street and the East River. It is a wonder some great disaster has not happened there.

While coming up Chatham-street, on the East Broadway and Clinton-street car No. 12, about 10 o'clock last evening, a respectable lady passenger requested the conductor to let her off after passing Pearl-street. The conductor applied a vile epithet to her, and told her she must wait until he got to the next corner, and walk back. When half way to Chambers-street she again requested him to stop the car for her, but he only repeated his abuse, using most disgraceful language. Our informant asks if this is the way respectable ladies are to be treated by brutal conductors?

The next monthly auction sale of 80,000 tons of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will take place to-morrow in New-York. No advance in prices is looked for at this sale, and a decline is even thought probable. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, in the early part of the week, following in the wake of the Reading, announced an advance of thirty cents per ton in September.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE's Mineral Water Spa, No. 160 Broadway: 6 A. M., 70°; 8 A. M., 73°; 10 A. M., 76½°; noon, 83½°; 2 P. M., 86°; 4 P. M., 84½°; 6 P. M., 83°; 8 P. M., 81°; 10 P. M., 79°; 12 P. M., 77°.

Sixty-eight car-loads of peaches came into town, yesterday, from New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the smallest number coming from the former place. They sell at wholesale at from 50 cents to $1 a basket, and bring at retail, by the crate, from $2 to $2 50.

The improvements in the City Hall Park are steadily progressing, and that section of the park north of a line drawn in front of the City Hall has been almost completely transformed. At the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street a handsome fountain is being constructed, and other necessary improvements are being made.

One of the wagons owned by the American News Company upset, with a heavy load of paper, on to a peach-stand in Chatham-street, yesterday afternoon, demolishing the stand completely, and rolling the fruit into the gutter. Luckily, no person was injured. The wagon was, though, badly.

MARGARET BROWN was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with feloniously assaulting her husband, WILLIAM BROWN. The assault originated in a drunken quarrel, when the prisoner seized a bar of iron with which she struck her husband on the head. The wound being considered of a serious nature, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and yesterday a medical certificate was obtained, pronouncing his condition a critical one. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but no disposition was made of her case until the result of her husband's injuries shall be known.

Yesterday, in the Harlem Police Court, before Justice MCQUADE, MICHAEL RYAN was brought up on suspicion of having committed burglary. A number of tools similar to those used by burglars were found in his possession. RYAN, who is sixty-nine years of age, and has the appearance of anything but a burglar, stated that the tools were used by him in his trade as a carpenter and riveter. He was, however, held till inquiries could be made.

EDWARD MCDERMOTT, of No. 479 Greenwich-street, last evening, brutally assaulted his sister-in-law, MARY GERAGHTY, and after knocking her down, kicked and beat her so that when she was finally rescued from his fury she had two severe scalp wounds and her lip severely injured. The brute was arrested by Officer BERESFORD, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station, to await arraignment this morning before Justice COX at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, JACOB BERNARD and MARCUS ROSHKOWSKY were charged with smuggling $10,000 worth of Mechlin lace from Liverpool to New-York on board the steam-ship *Holland*. They were held for examination in $5,000 bail each.

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, of No. 30 Park-street, last evening threw a brick at some boys who were singing in the yard, and the missile struck JOHN MCDONNELL, twelve years of age, of the same house, over the eye, knocking him senseless, and inflicting a severe injury. He was taken to Park Hospital, and SULLIVAN was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

DAVID HERRING was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS in the United States Court yesterday, charged with dealing extensively in counterfeit currency. The prisoner was arrested by an officer of Col. WHITLEY's staff with $19,000 in $5 counterfeit bills in his possession. He was held for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

CATHARINE CONNON was, yesterday, charged in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, with stealing a solitaire diamond ring, a cluster pearl and ruby ring, a $20 gold piece and thirty-eight yards of bleached linen, all of the value of $60, the property of ANNA OHLMAN, of No. 516 Third-avenue. On the 2d inst. Mrs. OHLMAN employed CATHARINE to clean out a room for her, in which the above-named property was, and after she had left the theft was discovered. BARBARA LEIB testified that the woman CONNON went into her store, No. 1,[illegible] Third-avenue, on the evening of the alleged robbery and had a gold coin changed. She was committed to answer in default of bail.

GEO. W. MILLER, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, has given notice that the certificate of authority granted to the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has been revoked and annulled, as the Commissioners appointed to examine into the affairs of the aforesaid Company report them to be in an unsound condition.

The Narragansett Steam-ship Company, at the hands of M. P. SIMONS, Esq., Managing Director, has given $500 toward the "Citizens' Cup," to be given to the winning yacht at the Newport yacht-races. From present indications there will be quite a rush from New-York to witness the final struggles of the *Cambria* with our Yankee craft. The yacht *America* will be ready in time to join the sports.

Petitions for the removal of the "fat-boiling nuisance" in the vicinity of Forty-fifth-street have been signed by a large number of people. The property-owners on Beekman Hill are taking measures to have the nuisance removed, and have drawn up a lengthy petition, signed by nearly all the property-owners. It will be presented to the Board of Health today.

Col. RYAN, the Cuban leader, called at the office of Commissioner SHIELDS, in the United States Court, yesterday, and gave additional bail for his appearance for trial at the October term on a charge of resisting the Deputy-Marshal.

THEODORE SCOTT, cigar manufacturer, at No. 85 Division-street, was arrested last evening and his factory seized by the detectives of Col. WHITLEY, who charge him with removing 7,000 cigars from the place, without their being properly stamped. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Superintendent JOURDAN is yet confined to his bed, and although he is said to be improving, all visitors are yet excluded from his room by order of his physicians. It will probably be some days before he recovers sufficiently to leave the City in search of complete restoration to health.

Last evening a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartments of JOHN CUMBEY, on the third floor of No. 99 East Eighth-street, but without doing any damage.

JOHN ROBERTS, nine years of age, of No. 689 Ninth-avenue, was run over, last evening, by a streetcar, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, and had his right arm severed from his body. He was taken home.

BROOKLYN.

The jury in the case of RICHARD MOLLOY rendered the following verdict last evening: "We find that the deceased, RICHARD MOLLOY, came to his death by a pistol-shot, fired by JOHN COWAN, on the 27th of August, in Water-street, near Main. And we do hereby justify the said COWAN in shooting deceased, believing it to have been his duty."

Last week, as already noted in the TIMES, application was made in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, by the Fire Commissioners, for a writ of mandamus against the Mayor to compel him to sign a warrant for $20,000 lying in the City Treasury, and alleged to have been raised on the sale of departmental property. The Mayor refused to sign the warrant on the ground that he had no authority so to do. The case was argued at length yesterday morning, and decided in favor of the Mayor.

A man named JAMES DEMPSTER, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the river at the foot of Atlantic-street. He was, however, prevented from carrying out his design by Officer REARDON, who drew him on shore and afterward took him to the Long Island College Hospital.

ALFRED STRINGER, an Englishman, thirty-eight years of age, was sent sixty days to the Penitentiary, yesterday, by Justice EAMES, for stealing ten yards of black silk from the store of Mr. GORDON, No. 74 Fourth-street, in which he had been employed as a salesman.

Mrs. REGAN, whose throat was cut on Sunday, at Flatbush, still lives, though in a critical condition. Neither the jugular vein nor carotid artery was cut. She stated, upon oath, to Coroner JONES that her husband did the deed, while he swears as positively that she attempted to commit suicide.

WILLIAM ROBBIN, photographer, at the corner of Fulton and Carlton avenues, was accused, yesterday, before Justice BUCKLEY, of obtaining $150 worth of photographic materials from C. B. DOUGLAS, under false pretenses. He was held for examination.

Judge PRATT issued a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday morning, calling upon the United States authorities to produce the person of WATSON JEROME, minor, who enlisted in the navy a few days ago without the consent of his parents. The writ was made returnable today.

The case of The People against CHARLES GUIDET, contractor, who is accused of compelling his men to work, contrary to law, ten hours per day, was closed yesterday before Justice RILEY. The Court reserved its decision.

WILLIAM BARRETT, while riding in a Flatbush-avenue car yesterday morning, was seized with a temporary fit of insanity, and, while under its influence, attempted to kill himself by jumping off in front of the car while it was in motion. His spine was seriously injured.

The Seminary at the corner of Remsen and Clinton streets, is being thoroughly overhauled and refurnished for the occupancy of the Long Island Club.

PIERCE BOWIE, a laborer, employed in HARBECK's store, on Atlantic Dock, had his leg broken by a bale of hemp which fell on it yesterday morning.

The house of THOMAS SHEFFIELD, No. 56 First-place, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of jewelry worth $125.

MARIA GEUST, of No. 26 South Sixth-street, E. D., was found dead in her bed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Riverhead, the shire town of Suffolk County, and at the head of sloop navigation on Peconic River, has improved the present season more than any village in Suffolk County, with, perhaps, the exception of Babylon. A large number of fine dwellings have been erected, and business has been brisker than in many a former year. Three fine hotels are located here. The Court-house, Jail and County Clerk's office, unlike the public buildings of Queens County, are a credit to the county. It is on the Long Island Railroad, seventy-three miles from New-York.

Next Monday the Queens County Court, and Court of Sessions, will convene at the Court-house, North Hempstead, Hon. J. S. ARMSTRONG presiding. The principal criminal business will be the trial of the gang of horse-thieves arrested in the Spring, and the trial of young ABRAMS, for the seduction of a young lady under promise of marriage. It will be remembered that in both of these cases the jury disagreed at the last term of Court.

Today the Sabbath-schools of Patchogue have a union excursion to Rockaway Beach, where they will enjoy a picnic. Twelve cars have been secured from the South-side Railroad to transport the excursionists. The Patchogue Cornet Band will accompany them.

From the complexion of delegates elected, it is nearly certain that the following persons will be the Republican candidates for Assembly, on Long Island: Queens, First District, SILAS TITUS, Flushing; Second District, Capt. GEORGE BENNETT, Jamaica. Suffolk, GEORGE F. CARMEN, Patchogue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday a German named RAUBER, while at work on a dwelling-house which is being erected by JOHN GAHM, on the corner of William and Shipman streets, Newark, fell from the roof, a distance of probably thirty feet, breaking both his legs, badly injuring his head and neck, and crushing his side. He was taken to his home in Livingston-street, where he has a wife to whom he has been married but four weeks.

On Saturday night, a man, named JOHN REDSHAW, while partially intoxicated, employed one EDWARD BROWN to help him carry a trunk from New-York to Jersey City. At the ferry REDSHAW left his trunk in charge of BROWN while he went to take another drink. The whisky, however, proved too strong for him, and he failed to return. In making inquiries for his trunk this morning, BROWN denied all knowledge of it, or that it had ever been left with him. The contents of the trunk were valued at $150, and BROWN was arrested and held for examination by the Jersey City authorities.

Yesterday a farmer, named TOWNSEND, from Bergen, appeared before Justice CONKLIN, of Hoboken, and made complaint against a junk-dealer, named SULLIVAN. TOWNSEND, on Saturday, it seems, in Washington-street, had occasion to lead SULLIVAN's horse a few steps, in order that his own might approach the side walk. At this the junkman became enraged, and beat TOWNSEND in a fearful manner, badly injuring him. SULLIVAN was held to answer in $1,000.

The house of CHRISTIAN F. HOFFMAN, No. 73 South Orange-avenue, Newark, was discovered to be on fire yesterday forenoon. Ex-Officer STEWART M. BRANT ran into the house, and finding the room where the fire originated was locked, he burst it open just in time to save a child from suffocation. The fire was accidental, and was soon extinguished.

The German citizens of Paterson, with a large delegation from Newark, held a huge picnic, yesterday, at Bunker Hill. All the German societies of Paterson were out, carrying the American flag side by side with that of the North German Confederation.

Detective HAGERTY, of the Newark Police, yesterday, arrested GEO. DE LACY, a boarding-house thief, and found in his possession $60 or $80 worth of wearing apparel, which he had stolen from some of his fellow-boarders at Mrs. WORTH's boarding-house, on Commerce-street. He is an officer of the [illegible] Sons of Temperance, in Newark, and is a very decent young man.

JAMES K. POWERS, who was identified as the ringleader of the crowd of roughs who were engaged in the late murderous affray at Excelsior Park, has been removed from Paterson to the Bergen County Jail, to await trial. The Court opens today, Justice BEDLE presiding.

JOSEPH FLYNN and ELLEN CONNOLLY, two New-York shop-lifters, were committed for trial by Justice DEAN, of Newark, yesterday, on a charge of stealing five overcoats, worth $60, from STOUTENBURGH's store, No. 785 Broad-street, Newark. They were caught in the act.

Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of the boy, CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN, who was drowned, on Saturday, at the Morris and Essex Coal Docks. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

Conductor DAVID D. OAKLEY, who fell from a coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, Friday, died at St. Michael's Hospital Sunday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Lieut. Iverson has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard, and Lieut. Reisinger detailed from the Asiatic fleet to await orders. Much interest is manifested in naval circles as to who will be appointed Vice-Admiral. The announcement will probably be made during the present week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 29.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed steady. Stocks opened quiet and closed firmer and higher. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11¼ A.M.	1¾ P.M.	4¾ P.M.
Consols for money	91⅝	..	91⅝
Consols for account	91⅝	..	91⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87⅞	88	88⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	85½	86	86⅛
U. S. 10-40s	82⅛	..	82⅜
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	110	110¼	110
Erie Railroad shares	17½	17⅜	17⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22	..	22

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 8½d.; Middling Orleans at 8¾d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Refined PETROLEUM firm. TALLOW closed dull at 43s. 9d.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The following were the closing prices of merchandise at the close of business Saturday afternoon: SUGAR—prices stiff, but unchanged; business small; the total exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas were 18,000 boxes, and 7,000 hhds., including 1,000 boxes to the United States; the stock in the warehouses in Havana and Matanzas is 242,000 boxes and 2,400 hhds. BACON steady at 20c. PETROLEUM quiet. COOPERAGE dull. FLOUR advancing; quoted $10 75@$11 50. HAMS buoyant. American Salted, 26@27c; Sugar-cured, 28@30c. LARD easier at 21½c. in kegs, 22½c. in tins. LUMBER in demand. POTATOES buoyant at $6 25. TALLOW—market supplied. FREIGHTS, flat and nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; sales 1,400 bushels choice White Canada at $1 75; 600 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 60, and small lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 27. CORN quiet but unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels at 85c. OATS quiet; small sales Illinois at 53c. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted and $2 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 40c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; and to Albany, $4 30 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—36,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn and 798,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—32,000 bushels Wheat and 2,500,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull at $4 50@$6 62½ for Spring Extras. WHEAT fairly active, and closed at $1 11 for New; 2 P. M.—Irregular at $1 09½@$1 01, seller September. CORN quiet and lower at 82¼c. cash; 1 P. M.—dull at 67c.@67½c., seller September. OATS advancing; sales at 37½c.@38c. for fresh receipts. RYE quiet and firm at 75c. for No. 2 at 69½c. BARLEY active at $1 11 for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 86c., wood bound. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS active and steady at $9@$10 for Pigs to choice smooth. CATTLE—$3 05@$6 25 for common Texan to choice smooth shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 57,800 bushels Corn, 92,800 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 44,000 bushels Barley, 3,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 3,300 bushels Barley, 3,600 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm; Oats, 4c.; Corn, 5c.; Wheat, 5½c., by sail, to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 85@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 60; Family, $6@$6 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 15; No. 1, $1 20@$1 22; No. 2 White, $1 22@$1 24. CORN dull; Prime Mixed, 68c.@69c.; do. White, 73c.@75c.; Choice Yellow, 75c. OATS heavy and unchanged. BARLEY dull; Choice Spring, $1 12. RYE quiet at 72c.@75c. HIGHWINES weak at 88c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28 50@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD nominal at 16c. CATTLE—Choice scarce and firm; $4@$4 75 for Medium to Choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Cattle, 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—COTTON—Small business; Middling Upland, 19½c.@19¾c.; do. Gulf, 20c. FLAXSEED wanted at $2 30@$2 35. CLOVER-SEED nominal. TIMOTHY in fair demand at $5 50@$6. FLOUR in light demand; Superfine, $5 25@$5 62½; Extra, $5 75@$6; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 50; Fancy brands, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT very flat; receipts large; New Western Red, $1 41@$1 42; Michigan Amber, $1 44@$1 45. RYE sells at 90c.@95c. CORN dull; Yellow, 94c.@95c.; Mixed, 89c.@91c. OATS dull at 48c.@50c. for New Western and State. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 18c., gold. SUGAR steady; fair and good Refining Cuba, 9½c.@9¾c.; Porto Rico, 9¾c.@10½c. PROVISIONS—Small business, and unchanged. WHISKY firmer; Iron bound, 93c.@95c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels. In store here—Wheat, 414,000 bushels; Corn, 360,000 bushels; Oats, 220,000 bushels; Rye, 27,000 bushels. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT inactive; sales, 3,000 bushels Red and Amber White sold at $1 32. CORN dull; a few Bar lots sold at 79c. for No. 2; Western, nominally, 78c. by the boat load. OATS dull and lower; sales, 12,800 bushels New; Toledo, 47c. RYE dull; sales 1,000 bushels Western at 85c. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal at 84c. Canal FREIGHTS—1c. higher on Grain, and a corresponding advance on Lumber and Staves to Albany and Troy; also to New-York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 19½c. WHEAT—Receipts, 28,000 bushels, mostly damp Maryland, which is dull; sales of Amber Maryland at $1 50@$1 65; fair to good Maryland Red, $1 50@$1 60; common, $1 10@$1 25; Southern White, $1 40@$1 55; Western Red, $1 35@$1 37. CORN—Maryland White, $1@$1 10; do. Yellow nominally 95c.@$1; Mixed Western, 90c.@93c.; White Western, 85c.@95c.; Yellow do., 90c.@98c. OATS, 47c.@49c. RYE, 80c.@85c. Mess PORK weak at $30@$30 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Ribs, 18c.@18¼c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15¼c. HAMS, 25¼c.@26c. LARD dull at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@95c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—FLOUR dull and unsettled; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 10@$1 15 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE 80c.@82c. BARLEY $1 15@$1 20. COTTON dull and nominal at 18½c. for Middling. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c.; demand light. PROVISIONS dull and nominal; no demand. Mess PORK held at $29 50. Bulk MEATS 10c.@15c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD, 16c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23½c.@24½c. EXCHANGE dull; 1-10 to 1-5 off buying, par selling.

TOLEDO, Aug. 29.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet and better; No. 1 at 78c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1 at 48c. FREIGHTS firm—4c. to Buffalo; 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels. GRAIN in store Aug. 27—Wheat, 664,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; Oats, 176,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—BAGGING firm. HEMP and FLAX, 26½c.@28c. COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $29. HAMS—Sugar-cured, $24@$25. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD, 16½c. WHISKY dull; Raw, 90c.@91. TOBACCO—Sales 550 hhds. at $4 25@$5 50 for frosted Trash; $5 75@$8 75 for common to good Lugs; $7@$18 75 for low to good Leaf.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy at $1 12 for No. 1; $1 04 for No. 2. OATS steady at 38½c. for No. 2. RYE firm and unchanged. BARLEY steady at $1 for No. 2. FREIGHTS firm at 6c. to Buffalo; 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—No movement to note in WHEAT; supply good. RYE dull, with sales of 350 bushels Western, in store, at $1. CORN entirely neglected, and quotations for Western Mixed are nominal at 90c.@92c. BARLEY quiet. BARLEY MALT very firm. OATS dull; sales, small lots New State, in elevator, at 58c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—COTTON dull; prices unchanged; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 271 bales; exports to Great Britain, 34 bales of new Cotton; coastwise, 2,480 bales to New-York; 869 bales to Boston; stock, 22,537 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2, nominal. CORN declining; No. 1 Mixed, 82c.; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. OATS nominal at 43c.@44c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $1 10@$1 15; Refined, 23c.@23½c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 29.—COTTON nominally 18½c.; receipts, 23 bales; exports, 86 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 55c. PORK dull at $30. LARD, 17½c.@18½c. BACON quiet—Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 18½c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 29.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts for three days, 202 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,324 bales; stock, 226 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet and prices easier; sales, 140 bales. RECEIPTS—52 bales. Middling, 17c. Five bales of new Cotton were received today.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.—COTTON dull and easier; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 229 bales; exports, coastwise, 649 bales; stock, 781 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 20c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 10 bales; coastwise, 30 bales; total, 29 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 182 bales; exports, coastwise, 109 bales; stock, 338 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 29.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; net receipts, 28 bales; stock, 3,266 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 36c. Strained ROSIN firm at $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE firm and unchanged. TAR firm at $2. COTTON quiet and steady.

MOBILE, Aug. 29.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 17c.@17½c.; net receipts, 116 bales; exports, coastwise, 608 bales; stock, 3,474 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, coastwise, 116 bales; stock, 1,130 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29—6 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Halifax	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	N. W.	Raining	[illegible]
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington	S.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	E. N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	N. W.	Raining	[illegible]
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Mobile	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. E.	Hazy	[illegible]
Key West	—	Clear	[illegible]
Havana	—	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Sept. 3	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Sept. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
Holland	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Sept. 1	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado*, at 7 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 46 North River, until 8:45 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the dock, in Jersey City, until 9:45 A. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 3 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:25 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:40 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 29.—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Mr. Mitchell, Rev. E. Park, A. S. Petrie, Mrs. A. S. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore, J. W. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Marsh and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Beecher, Capt. Simpson, G. H. Palmer, S. Herham, F. W. McCalmont, M. A. W. Jordan, T. J. E. Brown, M. Hellman, R. Hellman, B. Fergenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Backman, Mrs. Downing, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maverick, J. B. Connelly and wife, Mr. Whittemore, Mrs. James S. A. Anderson, F. G. Islay, Chas. Atwood, G. F. James, A. E. Long, H. Weiss, F. Leslinger, R. Gray and wife, L. Noe, Mrs. Noe, Miss Noe, Master F. W. Noe, Miss H. Noe, Mrs. and Miss Geo. Harrold, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss E. Clarke, Miss L. B. Clarke, J. A. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Capt. Britton, L. W. Bancroft, Miss L. Connolly, Master F. H. Connolly, Dr. E. Gage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5:24 | Sun sets ... 6:36 | Moon sets ... 9:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:20 | Gov. Island 11:19 | Hell Gate 12:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, AUG. 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Annie, Haines, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Great Admiral, Jackson, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton; F. W. Thayer, Keyser, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; City of Agra, (Br.,) Ellwood, St. Johns, Charles P. Sumner; Plymouth Rock, Warner, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks White Wing, Porter, Havana, S. R. Phillips & Son; Invidia, (Ital.,) Cefaro, Barcelona, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Grace Kelley, (Br.,) Kelley, Richmond, Geo. Phillips & Collins; L. P. Smith, Dodge, Palermo, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, Jed Frye & Co.; Lacy, Mohlman, Pembroke, John Boynton's Sons; Rosalie, Cleare, Harbor Island, Joseph Eneas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Aug. 17, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 23, lat. 50 40, lon. 35 55, passed a steamer bound E., showing one blue light and two rockets; 25th, lat. 48 50, lon. 51 41, exchanged signals with ship Lake Erie, bound E.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C. 70 hours, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Ship Southern Rights, (of Richmond, Me.,) Weymouth, Shields, 64 ds., with coal, &c., to master. 19th, on Rockall Banks, spoke an American bark from Philadelphia for Frederickstadt, 22 ds. out; 13th, on the Banks of N. F., spoke schr. Devil, of N. S., from the Mediterranean, for Portland, Me. Was 30 ds. E. of the Banks, with strong gales from W. to S. W.

Ship St. Croix, (Fr.,) Barbotin, Marseilles July 3, with mdse. to James Henry. Had fine weather.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Chandler, London 38 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather; has been 15 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Bark Charles Gowan, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Amsterdam 61 ds., with mdse. to James Edmiston & Co. Was 14 ds. in the Channel, and has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks with westerly winds and fog.

Bark Lydia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kirk, Glasgow 56 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. During the first 45 ds. had the wind from S. W. to N. W., and the last 13 ds. had calm weather.

Bark Annie, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Jas. Edminston & Co.

Bark Margaret S. Wier, (of Halifax,) Kitchen, Picton 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to master.

Bark Glenfruin, (of Greenwich,) Bell, Matanzas 11 ds., in ballast to master. Had fine weather entire passage.

Bark Helena, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Coff, Cow Bay 12 ds., with 535 tons coal to C. B. Swan & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had variable weather.

Brig Bramlian, (of Glasgow,) Cameron, Matanzas, 14 ds., in ballast to Master. Had head winds entire passage, and was days N. of Hatteras.

Brig Lady Moncke, (of Nassau,) Barrow, 15 ds. Port au Prince with logwood to E. Thackary. Vessel to Duncan McCall. Had light baffling winds and was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor,) Lockhart, Curacao 16 ds., with hides, skins, &c., and 10 passengers to Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Brig Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Forrest, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Paul Seavey, (of Bangor,) Lowell, St. Barts, W. I. 17 ds., with salt, &c., and 6 passengers to Jones & Lough—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had light northerly winds most of the passage; Aug. 17, lat. 30, lon. 71, in a heavy squall from the westward, carried away jib-boom; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson. The night of the 27th inst., while arranging the port light, Jas. E. Allen, the Captain's only son, fell overboard and was lost.

Schr. Morford & Trubee, McCulloch, Little Glace Bay 18 ds., with 293 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. T. D. Wilcher, (of Philadelphia,) Holmes, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light S. and E. winds.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Express, Davis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ring Dove, Potter, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Volant, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Range, Dresden, with ice to Chas. Mathews.

Schr. John Warren, McGee, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. R. Lindsley, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Ann, Lisman, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. J. C. Russell, Sanderson, Elizabethport, for East Chester.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Mince, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. Russell, Jones, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Ann E. Carll, Worth, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Centurion, Blodgett, Elizabethport, for Beverly.

Schr. Lottie, Johnson, Santa Martha and Savanilla 28 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to A. Abbot.

Schr. Malanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, Wentworth, N. S., 9 ds., with 180 tons plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Gem Rock, Banga, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 220 tons plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. General Meade, Allen, Lubec, with fish to Jed Fry & Co.

Schr. Nellie M. Powers, Paterson, Boston, for Norwalk.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Anne Maria, (Br.,) Mitchell, Two Rivers via Tarpauline Cove 8 ds., with lumber to A. L. Mitchell.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, Dorchester 14 ds., with stone to P. L. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mattie E. Atwood, (new,) Locke, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Avery, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Scofield, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Keokuk, Gates, Port-au-Platte 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to [illegible]—vessel to [illegible]. Had light variable winds.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Adams, Boston.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, New-Haven.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Morris, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Delan, Howell, Virginia.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Coleman, New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Norwalk.

Schr. Staten Islander, Haymond, New-Haven.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza Hall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Josie, Look, Elizabethport, for Malden.

Schr. E. C. Perry, [illegible]

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Arr. steam-ship Roman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; ship Nonantum, from New-Orleans, via Key West; bark A. B. Wyman, from Liverpool; brigs Fannie Butler, from Ponce; Dirigo, from Alexandria; Ida L. Ray, from Alexandria; Shamrock, from Baltimore; Cosmos, from Baltimore; Matilda, from Newburg; Irene, from Hoboken; Bogota, from Elizabethport; schr. Plymouth Rock, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.—Arr., brig Herald, from Matanzas.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A large fleet of vessels lakeward arrived here today.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 29.—Passed in—Bark Arietta, from Boston, for City Point; brigs Scotland, from New-York, for Norfolk; Rachel & Amelia, New-York, for Richmond.

Passed out—Bark J. Godfrey, Richmond, for Marseilles; schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Norfolk, for Barbadoes.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 29.—Arr., revenue-cutter Northerner, from a cruise; she reports passed in for Baltimore bark Cricket, from Rio; brig Olio, from Rio.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Sld. steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-York.

Aug. 28.—Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Sld. ship Jennie Eastman for Cork.

Arr. bark Caroline from Newcastle, England.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 29.—Arr., schr. Stampede, from Kennebec.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Geo. Hurlbut, which arr. 28th from Cardiff reports: 10th inst., on the Banks, spoke schr. Jno. A. Lewis; had 600 qtls. fish. 21st, lat. 43, lon. 59 20, spoke brig J. Bienkhorn, 4 ds. from St. Johns, for Liverpool. 23d, lat. 42 20, lon. 61 50, ship G. H. Warren, (Br.,) 2 ds. from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

Bark Elisa, (Norw.,) Olsen, from Cette, which arr. 28th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, not as before reported.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1870.

A first-class red nun buoy has been placed to mark "Race Rock," Long Island Sound, in same position occupied by similar buoy recently reported missing.
By order of the Light-house Board,
CHAS. S. BOGGS, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Inspector Third Light-house District.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1870.

The fog-bell on light vessels, No. 12, at Eel Grass Shoal, Long Island Sound, having become disabled, a fog horn will be sounded when necessary until a new bell is furnished. By order of the Light-house Board,
CHAS. S. BOGGS, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Inspector Third Light-house District.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 15, lat. 47 44, lon. 44 02, spoke ship Sorrab, (Br.,) Quebec, for Hull.

Aug. 9, lat. 42, lon. 41 40, spoke brig Winfield, bound E.

Aug. 8, lat. 48 50, lon. 51 10, saw bark Argo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 29.—The steam-ship Idaho, from New-York, arrived to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING ABOUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY of the PRINCIPAL and a liberal rate of interest.

ONE-HALF
OF THE
ROAD IS COMPLETED,
and trains are regularly running between New-Haven and Middletown, while the unfinished portion is graded over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

Corporations, Capitalists, and Investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Controller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 202 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 120 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 180,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 800,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

VENEERS.
GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
have ready for exhibition and sale a choice and complete assortment of everything in their line, which they are prepared to sell at low prices.
Orders solicited and catalogues furnished.
Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st.
Factory—No. 281 Monroe-st. and No. 295 Madison-st.

PIANIST'S ACADEMY,
NO. 116 EAST 23D-ST.,
Will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued at the first part of that month.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director,
No. 116 East 23d-st.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
THE "RUSSIAN BRACE"
be sure you get the genuine. All genuine FELT END SUSPENDERS bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped on each pair.